

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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FOREIGN MINISTRY SPOKESMAN HOLDS WEEKLY BRIEFING

Nuclear Policy, Cooperation

OW130942 Beijing XINHUA in English 0931 GMT 13 Nov 85

["China's Policy on Nuclear Cooperation Reiterated" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, November 13 (XINHUA) -- China requires the acceptance of the International Atomic Energy Association security safeguards by the recipient countries in respect to China's nuclear exports. A Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman said this at a weekly news briefing here this afternoon.

He said that the Chinese Government has clearly stated this in the past. He was answering questions on China's reaction to an article carried by the British newspaper SUNDAY TIMES in the November 10 issue, citing U.S. Senator Cranston and others as saying that China has been exporting nuclear technology to Pakistan, South Africa and Iran, and to the fact that the newspaper reportedly said that 46 U.S. congressmen have good reason to criticize President Reagan for signing a nuclear cooperation agreement with China. "The questions raised by some U.S. congressmen are entirely groundless," the spokesman noted.

He said that the Chinese Government has solemnly stated on many occasions that China neither advocates nor practises nuclear proliferation and does not help other countries develop nuclear weapons. He said that China's cooperation in the development of nuclear energy with other countries such as France, Federal Germany, the United States, Brazil, Pakistan and Japan, whether currently underway or under discussion, serves and will serve peaceful purposes only, and does not serve non-peaceful purposes. "China does not have such a cooperative relationship with Iran. China has no relations whatsoever with South Africa, let alone nuclear cooperation," he said.

Liu Yi To Visit Zaire

OW131224 Beijing XINHUA in English 1150 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Text] Beijing, November 13 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese Government has decided to send Minister of Commerce Liu Yi as its representative to the celebrations marking the 20th anniversary of the founding of the second Republic of Zaire to be held in Kinshasa on November 24, at the invitation of President Mobutu Sese Seko. This was announced by a Foreign Ministry spokesman at the weekly news briefing here this afternoon.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR PREPARES FOR VISITORS

OW121623 Beijing XINHUA in English 1551 GMT 12 Nov 85

[Text] Beijing, November 12 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese pavilion at the Asia-Pacific International Trade Fair (Aspat '85) is ready to receive visitors, and the other participants are busy arranging their exhibits.

Aspat '85, jointly sponsored by the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade (CCPIT) and the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), will be held at the newly-built China International Exhibition Center here from November 15 to 30. This is the first large-scale international fair ever organized in China, though the People's Republic has hosted more than 580 foreign exhibitions since its founding 36 years ago.

The number of participants at the fair is 26. They are Australia, Bangladesh, Canada, China, Finland, Fiji, Democratic Germany, Federal Germany, Guam, India, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, Mongolia, the Netherlands, Pakistan, the Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Thailand, the Soviet Union, the United States, Vietnam and Hong Kong.

The Chinese pavilion occupies more than 9,000 square meters, including about 6,000 square meters of indoor floor space and over 3,000 square meters of outdoor exhibition area -- the largest among all the participants. The exhibits include machinery, electronics, textiles and light industrial products, as well as foodstuffs and arts and crafts in more than 8,000 varieties. The pavilion is designed in traditional Chinese style. It is divided into several exhibition rooms, entered through moon-shaped doors with ornamental engravings.

Director of the Chinese pavilion Lu Fengchun told XINHUA that the exhibition is aimed at increasing mutual understanding between China and other Asia-Pacific countries and regions, and at promoting trade and scientific and technical cooperation between them.

Many products are on show for the first time, such as FMC-2 vertical processing center, oil-pumping machine, digital-control cutting lathe, J2205 folio offset printing machine, oscillating machines for selecting ore and generators manufactured by factories under the ministry of the machine-building industry.

The Xinshidai Company of China is exhibiting models and materials related to satellites, carrier rockets, nuclear reactors, nuclear energy materials, hovercrafts and other new products. Exhibits from the China National Electronics Import and Export Corporation include micro-computers, laser communications equipment and satellite TV receiving systems.

A team of models from the China Silk Company is rehearsing at the textiles exhibition room. An official from the company said that six units in the silk exporting business are attending the exhibition. Their exhibits include various kinds of silks and satins, and dresses for all seasons.

During the fair, the Chinese pavilion will provide consultancy services for visitors, hold technical seminars, and have trade talks with Chinese and foreign businessmen. Certain products will be for sale on the spot.

LI XIANNIAN CONGRATULATES FAO ON ANNIVERSARY

OW130226 Beijing XINHUA in English 0219 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Text] Beijing, November 13 (XINHUA) -- Chinese President Li Xiannian Tuesday sent a message to Saouma, director-general of the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), extending warm congratulations on the 40th anniversary of the founding of FAO.

Li spoke highly of FAO's contribution to "facilitating agricultural exchanges and cooperation among all countries and promoting the agricultural development of the post-war world, the Third World in particular."

As a founding member of FAO, he stated, "the Chinese Government will, as always, strictly abide by the purposes of the organization and work together with all the other member states for promoting world agricultural growth and achieving the lofty goal of ensuring mankind against starvation."

XINHUA ON REAGAN'S HOPES FOR COMING SUMMIT

OW130822 Beijing XINHUA in English 0705 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Text] Washington, November 12 (XINHUA) -- President Ronald Reagan said today he still hoped his meeting with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev would produce "a signal" for the arms control negotiators of both countries that "we want them to continue and arrive at an agreement."

In an interview with five West European television journalists, Reagan virtually ruled out any chance of reaching a specific arms control agreement and suggested that the meeting would not even produce a joint communique. "I don't envision this meeting as being one where we will get down to specific numbers (of arms reduction) and so forth," he said. But he said he is going to make every effort at the summit "to try to reduce the mistrust and suspicion" between the United States and the Soviet Union, which he deems as the cause of the arms buildup.

One "great measure of success" of the summit, he said, would be a decision "to continue meeting and discussing the problems between us." Earlier Reagan's aids also said that they were hopeful an agreement would come out of the summit for more regular high-level dialogue, possibly in the form of annual summits.

Reagan also suggested that Soviet calls for a "nuclear free zone in Europe," long opposed by the United States, might offer a potential for progress on the medium-range nuclear missiles at the summit. "I know that the Soviets have talked about such things as a nuclear free zone in Europe," he said. "We are willing to engage them and will in conversation on that kind of subject."

Later, in elaborating Reagan's remarks, White House spokesman Edward Djerejian said Reagan "was not endorsing a nuclear free zone," but raised the issue only "in the context of" the negotiations on the medium-range missiles in Europe.

U.S. OFFICIAL BRIEFS PRESS ON 'STAR WARS' DEAL

OW130404 Beijing XINHUA in English 0246 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Text] Washington, November 12 (XINHUA) -- The United States would agree to discuss deployment of the "star wars" system at a later day, if the Soviet Union agreed to laboratory research on the system at the Geneva summit, according to a senior U.S. official.

Briefing reporters on U.S. positions toward the summit, the official, who declined to be identified, said, "I think there is some real potential to cut a deal if they say they can live with laboratory research" on the "star wars". He said if the Soviets change their positions before the summit, then the following deal can be worked out:

-- An agreement that laboratory research on the "star wars" is permissible.

-- An agreement to talk about further development, such as full testing and component testing, "five years from now".

He said in that case, both sides could claim they had gained from the understanding. Reagan could continue to claim he had not agreed to any important curbs on the program, while the Soviets could claim they had assurances for the long-term that the program would not be fully developed. Such an understanding would be linked to a Soviet agreement for deep reductions in strategic offensive weapons, he added.

The official argued that in his interview with TIME magazine in late August, Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev hinted that "purely scientific research" on the program would be acceptable to the Soviet Union. But during talks between Secretary of State George Shultz and the Soviet leadership in Moscow a week ago, the official said, the Soviets took a step back by insisting on a total ban on the U.S. "star wars" program, including basic research, and acted like it had "never happened."

This is the first time the Reagan administration has suggested so explicitly that it would accept formal restraints on the "star wars" program as long as research is allowed to continue. Previously, the administration has repeatedly asserted that the "star wars" is "not a bargaining chip".

CHINA DAILY INTERVIEWS NEW U.S. ENVOY TO PRC

HK090632 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 9 Nov 85 p 1

[By Staff correspondent Rosie Wu]

[Text] New York -- Winston Lord, the 48-year-old new U.S. ambassador to China, whose nomination was approved by U.S. Senate on Tuesday with a vote of 87 to 7, was due to be sworn in yesterday at the U.S. State Department in the presence of Secretary of State George Shultz. Lord and his wife are expected to arrive in Beijing next week.

In an interview with CHINA DAILY on Thursday in his apartment on the Park Avenue, Manhattan, the new ambassador pledged to continue to promote understanding, diplomatic relations and trade between the two countries. "My wife and I are very excited about coming to the great nation of China," said Lord. "I am honoured to represent the U.S. in China to promote our bilateral relations."

Lord said he has tremendous respect for the Chinese people, Chinese culture and the Chinese history, and he looks forward to deepening his knowledge of China during his ambassadorship.

SCHOLARS HOLD MEETING ON U.S. ECONOMY IN SHAANXI

HK080635 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 5 Nov 85 p 7

[Report by reporter Zhang Dezhen and postgraduate student Jiang Qianhong: "Some Chinese Scholars Discuss the Trends in U.S. Economic Development"]

[Text] The annual meeting of the National Society for Study of the U.S. Economy was held between 25 and 31 October in Xianyang City, Shaanxi Province. More than 100 professors, experts, and scholars from 17 provinces and municipalities attended the meeting and widely discussed the U.S. economic situation and its development trends.

At present, the U.S. economic situation is an issue attracting worldwide attention. People at the meeting held that after more than 2 years of growth, the U.S. economy will see a sharp decline in its growth rate, with the rate this year expected to be around 2 percent as opposed to 6.8 percent last year. However, they had different opinions on whether the U.S. economy will encounter another crisis in the near future.

One opinion held that the U.S. economy will continue to grow within the next few months, but a "growth-type recession" may appear in 1986 with the growth rate falling to around 1 percent. The present state of affairs shows that the growth rates of business investment in fixed assets, investment in housing construction, and investment in inventories in recent months are all lower than those in 1984, and the growth rate of consumer spending has also fallen. The economy as a whole lacks upward momentum. Aside from some periodic factors, the fall in the U.S. economic growth rate has mainly been caused by the economic policies of the Reagan administration. Its financial policy based on a growing budget deficit and its monetary policy based on tightening the money supply did play a certain role for a short time in stimulating domestic production and lowering the inflation rate, but such results were achieved at the cost of a huge deficit, high interest rates, and high exchange rates. At present, the investment stagnation and the increase in the trade deficit are related to the huge budget deficits, high interest rates, and high exchange rates. In particular, the increasing trade deficit has become a prominent factor that is affecting economic growth. They also pointed out: Although the U.S. Government has adopted some measures to reduce the budget deficit, lower the interest rates, and intervene in exchange markets, no marked results have been achieved and there is no longer much room for maneuvering. Once the exchange rate of the dollar begins to fluctuate violently or the economy in Western Europe grows more rapidly, foreign funds may be withdrawn from the United States in a short time. This is a potential threat to the U.S. economy which should not be overlooked.

The other opinion held that the U.S. economy will continue to grow substantially for a rather long period in the future, but it is also possible that a minor recession may occur during this period. This is because the United States holds a leading position in the ongoing worldwide technological revolution. Reagan's economic policies will continue to be in effect; foreign capital may continue to flow into the country; and the improvement of the economies in the developed Western countries and the development of the economies in developing countries will be favorable to U.S. economic growth.

As far as Reagan's economic policies are concerned, the scholars hold that the economic theory advocated by Reagan, also known as "reaganomics," should be distinguished from the economic policies actually pursued by Reagan. Reagan's economic theory is a combination of the theory of the supply school and the theory of monetarism. It is a theory against the background of the capitalist "stagflation" in the late 1970's and the failure of Keynesian theory in solving modern economic problems. However, when formulating his actual economic policies, Reagan often changed his original intention and partly returned to some Keynesian policies. Reagan's financial policy of expanding budget deficits obviously goes against his conservative economic theory and is tinged with Keynesian theory. Therefore, the economic policies of the Reagan administration are often contradictory.

When discussing the influence of the development of new technologies on the U.S. economy, the meeting participants held that, on the one hand, we should recognize the great influence of the technological revolution on the emergence and growth of new industries, on the transformation of traditional industries, and on changes in the industrial structure; on the other hand, we should also recognize that the high technology industries now account for merely 7 percent of the gross national product of the United States, so their role should not be overestimated, nor should we think that the law governing the periodic movement of the capitalist economy may change because of the development of the new technologies.

LIAOWANG ON SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION'S VISIT

HK080757 Beijing LIAOWANG in Chinese No 43, 28 Oct 85 p 6

[Article by Zhu Minzhi: "The Supreme Soviet Delegation's Visit to China"]

[Text] The delegation of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union led by Lev Nikolayevich Tolkunov, chairman of the Council of the Union of the Supreme Soviet, visited China from 10 to 18 October. This was the first visit of its kind to take place since relations between the two countries were suspended 20 years or so ago. It has played a positive role in promoting mutual understanding and friendship between our two countries and peoples. As President Li Xiannian and NPC Standing Committee Chairman Peng Zhen said when they met the delegation, it is good to expand exchanges between China and the Soviet Union, and strengthening and developing the friendship between the peoples of the two countries is the common desire and in the interests of our two peoples.

In a written speech delivered when he arrived in Beijing, Tolkunov indicated that the purpose of their present visit was to gain a better understanding of the work and developments of the Chinese supreme organ of state power and local people's congresses and of the current life-style of the Chinese people, and the achievements they have made in economic construction and social development.

During their 8-day visit, the Soviet guests held a total of 9 hours of working discussions with their counterparts from the NPC Standing Committee and the Standing Committees of the Beijing, Guangzhou, Hangzhou, and Shanghai People's Congresses. At the forums, which were carried out in a friendly atmosphere, the guests raised many questions of interest to the Chinese colleagues. These questions were on the nature, position, and role of the NPC and local people's congresses, the manner in which the NPC supervises the work of the government, the age composition of the members of the people's congresses, the percentage of youths in the congresses, and the manner in which people's congress members perform their functions when the congress is in session. The Chinese comrades expressed interest in the important roles the Soviets at various levels play in the political life of the Soviet people as briefed by the Soviet colleagues. For example, the appropriate special committee of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union examines and approves the plan for national economic development and the state budget and final accounting 2 months ahead of the convention of a plenary session of the Supreme Soviet; the Supreme Soviet attentively listens to the work reports of government departments and makes appraisals and proposals about them; 80 percent of the representatives of the Supreme Soviet separately sit on the 34 special committees of the two councils; one-third of the representatives of the Supreme Soviet are under 30 years of age; and under the Soviet organizations at various levels, there are committees in charge of youth work. Both sides agreed that the supreme organs of state power of the two countries are not only the same in terms of legal position, but are also similar in functions and powers, such as supervising government organizations, and they deemed it well worth exchanging information and experiences. Both sides also conscientiously explored ways of further expanding exchanges between the two countries.

Most members of the delegation were visiting China for the first time. They were interested in the changes that have taken place in China during the years since the suspension of relations between the two countries, and in China's socialist economic construction and economic structural reform.

They hoped to discover more about what was going on in China. In the Sino-Soviet Friendship People's Commune in Shijingshan, Beijing, the guests asked about the annual income of the commune, how a contract was carried out, how the tertiary industry was developed, and what had been achieved in the mechanization of agriculture. Satisfied with the response to their questions, the guests cheerfully and warmly shook hands with the commune members and extended their greetings. The Baiyun Integrated Company combining agriculture, industry, and commerce in Guangzhou was established in 1980. By 1984 it had quadrupled its annual output value and managed to increase sharply the output of its medical, electronic, machinery, and agricultural products. After visiting the company, delegation head Tolkunov said to the person in charge of the company: Your company has formed agriculture, industry and commerce into an organic whole and managed to raise production efficiency and to boost profits. More importantly, the income of your staff members and workers has increased considerably. Please convey the best wishes of the Soviet people to all. After visiting the Baoshan Iron and Steel Complex in Shanghai, delegation head Tolkunov wrote an inscription for the complex. It says: "In the course of visiting the Baoshan Iron and Steel Complex, the delegation of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union has noticed that the PRC has established its own economic base very quickly. All you have done in your socialist country has contributed to the people's well-being."

The members of the visiting delegation of the Supreme Soviet came from Moscow and Leningrad and the Kazakh, Azerbaijan, and Ukrainian Republics. Some of them are engaged in scientific and technological or cultural work, or are in charge of municipal administrative management and production and construction in agriculture. During the visit, they exchanged information and experiences on the two countries' economic construction with their Chinese counterparts. Nursultan Nazarbayev, representative of the Council of the Union and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Kazakh Republic, said in a briefing session that the principle behind Soviet economic development is to switch the economy to the track of intensive development. Toward this goal, one of the major steps the country has taken is to alter investment patterns, using 50 percent of the total investment for reconstruction work and rigorously implementing a system of conserving the use of energy and materials while tapping the potential for science and technology and perfecting the economic management system. Pastukhov, representative of the Council of the Union and chairman of the State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade, gave a briefing and said that the number of Soviet university students at present comprised 25 percent of the world total, that of doctors, 30 percent; and that of scientists and technicians, 25 percent. Vladimir Khodyrev, member of the Legislative Proposals Commission of the Council of the Union and chairman of the Soviet Executive Committee of the Leningrad City Soviet, briefed the Chinese counterparts on the work and developments of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union, and on the procedures and methods of the Legislative Proposals Commission for discussing and enacting laws and regulations and supervising their implementation. The Chinese comrades heartily rejoiced in the achievements made by the Soviet people and asked members of the Supreme Soviet delegation to convey the best wishes of the Chinese people to the Soviet people on their behalf.

China and the Soviet Union are two neighboring countries joined by common mountains and rivers. The peoples of the two countries have a traditional friendship. During the stay in China of the Supreme Soviet delegation of the Soviet Union, both China and the Soviet Union expressed the hope of further expanding the friendship of the peoples of the two countries.

The present friendly visit to China by the Supreme Soviet delegation has concluded satisfactorily.

There is no doubt that with a gradual increase in exchanges between China and the Soviet Union and through the concerted efforts of both sides, Sino-Soviet relations will make further progress. Of course, in order to bring Sino-Soviet relations to new heights and to realize the normalization of relations between the two countries, the Chinese people hope that the Soviet Union on its part will take concrete action to remove the obstacles objectively existing in the relations between the two countries. The Chinese and Soviet peoples realize that we are forging ahead along the road of good-neighborliness and friendship. This is of great significance to the two countries and the safeguarding of world peace.

RENMIN RIBAO ON SOVIET DEVELOPMENT OF SIBERIA

HK120524 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Nov 85 p 7

[Article by Li Changjiu: "The Soviet Union Accelerates the Development of Siberia and the Soviet Far East"]

[Text] In September, at a conference attended by the party activists and enthusiasts in economic work from Minsk and Tomsk Oblasts in Siberia, Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU, said: "Accelerating the development of the productive forces of Siberia and the Soviet Far East is an important component of the party's economic strategy."

The distribution of the Soviet Union's economy, population, and natural resources is extremely uneven. Siberia and the Soviet Far East account for approximately 57 percent of the Soviet land mass, while their population constitutes only about 10 percent of the national total. The industry and population of the Soviet Union are concentrated in its European region. Sparsely populated and backward in industrial and agricultural production, the vast Siberian region is rich in natural resources. Its verified petroleum reserves comprise more than 50 percent of the country's total reserves, and its natural gas, coal, hydroelectric, and forestry resources make up more than 60 percent of the national total of each of these resources. The country's gold resources are concentrated mainly in the Siberian region. In addition, the region is rich in such resources as iron, diamonds, platinum, tungsten, cobalt, nickel, and copper.

The Soviet Union took the development of energy and communications and transport projects as its starting point in accelerating the development of Siberia. The petroleum reserves of the Siberian region total 9 billion tons. The petroleum output of the Minsk oil field has drastically increased since petroleum production began there in 1960. Its petroleum output increased from 28 million tons in 1970 to 357 million tons in 1983. The proportion of its petroleum output in the country's total rose from 10 percent in 1970 to 60 percent in 1983. The region has a natural gas reserve of 40,000 billion cubic meters. Minsk Oblast alone has 30,000 billion cubic meters of natural gas deposits. The oblast's natural gas output last year was 324 billion cubic meters, constituting more than 55 percent of the country's total. It is estimated that the coal reserves of the Kuzbas region alone is 900 billion tons. The proportion of Siberia's coal output in the country's total increased from 32 percent in 1970 to 38 percent in 1983.

In order to transport fuel to other parts of the country, the Soviet Union is speeding up the construction of petroleum, gas, and coal pipelines and of power stations. The more than 4,000 km long natural gas pipeline from Siberia's Urengoy to Western Europe, which the Soviet Union built using funds, technology, and equipment provided by West European countries, has been completed. In conjunction with East European countries, the Soviet Union will build the world's longest natural gas pipeline.

There are also plans to construct power stations in Minsk, Urengoy and in coal-producing areas.

Judging from the Soviet Union's overall carrying capacity, railway transport will still play an important role in the country in the coming period. The Baykal-Amur Railway, which was opened to traffic on the eve of the 67th anniversary of the October Revolution in 1984, is the second mainline traversing the whole of Siberia from east to west. It is estimated that the completion and commission of the railway line will significantly promote the economic development of Siberia and the Soviet Far East. Vostochnyy, the largest Soviet port in its Pacific region, has been initially completed. After being commissioned, the port will have an annual handling capacity of 70 million tons.

However, in developing Siberia, the Soviet Union will be confronted with many difficulties. Two-thirds of the area of Siberia is composed of regions with permanently frozen earth, with the temperatures in winter falling to 60 degrees below centigrade. For quite some time, human labor, technology, housing, food, and educational and cultural facilities have been insufficient for developmental needs. However, Soviet officials hold that developing Siberia has become "a task which brooks no delay." This is because it will have a tremendous impact on improving the Soviet industrial patterns and developing its economic and trade relations with other countries.

First, the development of Siberia will help gradually balance the Soviet industrial patterns. With the exploitation of energy resources and the expansion of communications and transport facilities, the industrial sectors which consume large amounts of energy and raw materials, such as ferrous metallurgical, petrochemical, nonferrous metallurgical, timber processing, and papermaking industries, will be gradually moved from the Soviet European region to the Siberian region. A. Aganbegyan, an academician at the Soviet Academy of Sciences, holds that the economic foundation of the Soviet Union in the 21st century will be in Siberia.

The development of Siberia will also further expand Soviet economic and trade relations with West European countries. In the course of building the natural gas pipeline from Siberia to Western Europe, the Soviet Union has received a large amount of loans, technology, and equipment from West European countries. According to the agreement on natural gas between the two sides, the Soviet Union is to provide the latter with about 40 billion cubic meters of natural gas within 20 years from 1984. By 1990, the natural gas provided by the Soviet Union will account for 20 percent of the natural gas demand of the 10 European Community member-countries. The demand of West Germany and France for natural gas from the Soviet Union will reach 35 percent and 30 percent respectively. The Soviet Union will continue to supply natural gas and petroleum in exchange for hard currency, technology, equipment, and consumer goods.

In addition, the Soviet Union will use Siberia's energy resources, raw materials, manufactured goods, and favorable geographical location, and ports in the Soviet Far East to expand its economic and trade relations with countries in the Pacific Basin.

It is precisely for the above reasons that the Soviet Union is accelerating the development of Siberia and the Soviet Far East and regards the development as a pressing task closely connected with the axiom of "looking forward to the future and to the next century."

VETERAN REPORTERS RECALL KOREAN ARMISTICE TALKS

HK120000 Beijing LIAOWANG in Chinese No 42, 21 Oct 85 pp 22, 23

[Article by Yan Wu: "Peace -- The Aspiration of Mankind"]

[Text] Editor's note: The 35th anniversary of the Chinese People's Volunteers' participation in the Korean war falls on 25 October. The entered Korea 35 years ago to uphold and lend support to the Korean people's just struggle. LIAOWANG is specially publishing the memoirs of two aged reporters who were with our Army in those years in order to mark this occasion, which is a significant one in the history of the friendship between the Chinese and Korean peoples. [end editor's note]

The Korean war ended 35 years ago. However, whenever I compare the past with the present, all sorts of feelings well up in my mind. One particular scene among thousands of others has become particularly distinct in my mind at this moment. It is a scene featuring the things I came across on the front near Kaesong during the cease-fire talks.

On 5 July 1951, upon my return from the front as a reporter with the Chinese People's Volunteers, I was immediately ordered to depart for Kaesong to report on the cease-fire talks being held there. Kaesong is situated about 2 km south of the 38th Parallel. Having been under the rule of the puppet government headed by Syngman Rhee for a long time, the citizens of Kaesong knew very little about us and they called us "Mr Communist" during our encounters. However, before long, the people of that city came to better understand on which side justice resides.

No sooner had the cease-fire talks begun than the residents of Kaesong returned to their hometown to rebuild their homes with half broken doors and furniture retrieved from among the ruins. However, a few days later, U.S. guns could be heard booming from across the Imjin River. At times, U.S. fighter jets buzzed about in the sky above the neutral zone in Kaesong. The people there looked extremely worried and they anxiously asked us: "How are the talks going?" "Will the war come to an end?" Shortly after that Seoul clamored that it was going to "drive to the shores of Yalu Jiang in order to make the northern expedition a complete victory." Even the site of the cease-fire talks was constantly bombed by U.S. airplanes. The myriad of twinkling lights in Kaesong at night had to be turned off as an air defense measure. The people in the city said to one another: "The United States is going to disrupt the cease-fire talks."

However, war weariness among the U.S. troops in Korea grew as the war dragged on. Their desire for a cease-fire could be seen during one instance when the Chinese and U.S. soldiers jointly repaired a bridge near Panmunjom. Panmunjom is situated about 15 km southeast of Kaesong. To the north of Panmunjom there is a river named Yesong. The bridge across the river was destroyed by U.S. bombers. Even the motorcade of the delegation representing the "UN Forces" at the cease-fire talks had to ford the river before entering the neutral zone in Kaesong. As a result of the heavy rain over several days, the water level in the river rose abruptly. Cars could no longer cross the river and the cease-fire talks were suspended for a day. An engineering unit of the Chinese People's Volunteers on the Western shore of the river decided to rebuild the 150 meter long bridge, in order to facilitate the passage of the motorcade of the "UN Forces."

Upon learning this, the U.S. soldiers stationed at the eastern end of the bridge voluntarily joined the rebuilding work. The two sides agreed to divide the project into two parts, with the middle of the bridge as a dividing line, with each side responsible for half of the project.

The Chinese engineering unit promised to complete the rebuilding of the western half of the bridge within 4 hours on that afternoon. Upon hearing this, the U.S. soldiers cheered and also promised to complete their share the same day. They said: "May the negotiations be concluded quickly so that we can return home very soon!" The U.S. soldiers worked so hard in rebuilding the bridge that sweat was soon streaming down their backs. During breaks, some U.S. soldiers showed the Chinese soldiers their wives' photographs and expressed their wish to be reunited with their families. By 1800, both sides had completed their tasks. The U.S. soldiers cheerfully said to their Chinese counterparts: "Good-bye. Let us await the good news from the peace negotiations tomorrow!" The Chinese soldiers told them: "We just hope that this bridge we have jointly rebuilt today will contribute to the peaceful reconstruction of Korea in the future." The U.S. soldiers replied immediately: "No more war! No more war!" It was on 26 July that the delegations of the two sides reached an agreement on the agenda of the armistice negotiations. On that day, a U.S. military officer went to the middle of the bridge to shake hands with Chinese soldiers to mark the conclusion of the agreement. He removed his helmet and pretended to throw it away. Saying: "I do not want to wear this heavy helmet any more!" Those who have experienced war always treasure peace even more than others. On the evening of 27 July 1953, the armistice came into effect on the Korean front, and a "map of the Demilitarized Zone" was hung next to the battle map on the wall in the Chinese People's Volunteers Kaesong Front Command. The commanding organs at all levels had specially sent officers to inspect the forward positions so as to ensure that the Armistice Agreement would be implemented effectively. At dawn on 28 July, after the armistice, I visited the forward positions accompanied by an interpreter of the Chinese People's Volunteers. I saw no more scenes of battle on the way, and the pure and fresh air just made me feel relaxed and happy. With quick steps we mounted the "Red Hill" position to the southeast of Panmunjom. The volunteer fighters were busy clearing dangerous objects from the battlefield, while loudspeakers on the top of the hill were playing such songs as "The People All Over the World Have the Same Will." More than 100 meters away from the "Red Hill", U.S. and South Korean soldiers were busy demolishing entrenchments and fortifications on their own positions. With the approval of the post commander, our interpreter spoke loudly to the U.S. and South Korean soldiers across the lines, saying that we wanted to invite the U.S. and South Korean brothers to drink wine with us in celebration of the realization of peace. The U.S. and South Korean soldiers immediately broke into cheers: "We have canned food here, bring your wine!" Soldiers from the two sides ran to each other's positions and mingled together. They jumped, laughed, shook hands with each other, and exchanged gifts. Everybody seemed to have completely forgotten their past hatred for each other. In a state of drunken ecstasy, a South Korean soldier began to play the harmonica and many people danced to the music. The "orgies" continued until the afternoon. When saying good-bye, Chinese volunteer fighters promised to observe the Armistice Agreement, withdraw from Korea, and return home. They also wished the South Korean and U.S. soldiers a happy future. A South Korean soldier tightly held the hands of a Chinese fighter and said: "You just return home; the Americans will have to withdraw too. Korean affairs should be resolved by our Korean people on our own!"

LU JIAXI HOSTS DINNER FOR JAPANESE SCIENTISTS

OW122002 Beijing XINHUA in English 1605 GMT 12 Nov 85

[Text] Beijing, November 12 (XINHUA) -- President of the Chinese Academy of Sciences Lu Jiaxi hosted a dinner here today for the 20 Japanese scientists to the Sino-Japanese new energy resources symposium led by Professor Tokuro Mizushima. The symposium, held from November 5 to 9 in Chengdu, discussed the exploitation of biogas, wind, solar energy, terrestrial heat, tidal wave and other new energy resources.

PRC JOURNALISTS INTERVIEW CGDK'S SIHANOUK

OW131220 Beijing XINHUA in English 1152 GMT 13 Nov 85

["Sihanouk Says Kampuchians Will Continue Fighting for Sovereignty (by Wang Wei and Lu Mingzhu)" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Paris, November 12 (XINHUA) -- "We are fighting and we will continue to fight until our country fully recovers its territorial integrity, independence and sovereignty, as well as its national unity," Democratic Kampuchea's President Samdech Norodom Sihanouk said here today in an interview with Chinese journalists.

On the Kampuchean problem Sihanouk said: "We have many small bases and free territories under our control whose populations are growing because every day we receive more people who desert Heng Samrin's Army and administration. And the farmers and workers who don't want to serve the Vietnamese colonialists take refuge and rally together with the resistance."

Sihanouk said that the Kampuchians "are not afraid" of the inevitable upcoming Vietnamese dry season offensive. The dry season begins in December. Sihanouk said that the Vietnamese always launch an attack during the dry season, but "we aren't afraid of them because during the last dry season we defended ourselves very well. There is no reason why this new dry season should be favorable for the Vietnamese."

He announced that a new Council of Ministers of the three-party Coalition Government would meet at the end of February to review the coalition's activities and to draw up the political, diplomatic, administrative and military program for 1986. He also announced that he would head the Democratic Kampuchean delegation which will visit China next month. Prime Minister Son Sann and Vice President Khieu Samphan will be deputy heads of the delegation.

Commenting on the Kampuchean debate by the U.N. General Assembly, Sihanouk said that the results of the vote on the Kampuchean resolution have shown that the support for the battle of the Kampuchean people grows stronger, more resolute and more determined each year. The number of hostile votes diminishes as the number of favorable votes increases. This "proves that our problem is not only not forgotten, it is better understood, and we are trusted and supported more fully as one sees more clearly the hideous face of Vietnamese colonialism." "One sees that the Vietnamese have come to Kampuchea as aggressors, colonialists, hegemonists," he said. "Behind the small hegemonism there is a big hegemonism," Sihanouk said.

He said he believes that at the U.N. the Soviet Union and Vietnam have "become very unpopular, isolated and are condemned."

ANNIVERSARY OF PRC-FIJI RELATIONS MARKED IN SUVA

OW100234 Beijing XINHUA in English 0220 GMT 10 Nov 85

[Text] Beijing, November 10 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Ambassador to Fiji Ji Chaozhu Thursday held a banquet in the Chinese Embassy to mark the 10th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Fiji, according to a report reaching here from Suva. Fiji Foreign Minister Semesa Sikivou was present on the occasion.

Fiji, located in the South Pacific Ocean, is a small island country with a population of more than half a million.

INDIA HOPES TO NEGOTIATE BORDER ISSUE WITH PRC

OW130314 Beijing XINHUA in English 0256 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Text] Belgrade, November 12 (XINHUA) -- India hopes to solve its border problem with China through negotiations, Indian Vice President Ramaswamy Venkataraman told Yugoslav television reporters today as he ended his visit to the country.

Aimed at a positive solution to the issue, are going on between India and China, he said. [sentence as received]

India hopes to negotiate and settle all problems between it and its neighbors. Major agreements with Nepal, Bhutan, Burma and Sri Lanka have been reached in regional talks, Venkataraman said. The Indian-Bangladesh agreement is seen as a success, the vice president added.

The only trouble area remains between India and Pakistan, he said, adding that Pakistan's use of modern U.S. weapons along the borders is posing a tremendous threat to India.

INDIA, SOVIET UNION TO EXPAND TRADE, PRODUCTION

OW072230 Beijing XINHUA in English 1253 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] New Delhi, November 7 (XINHUA) -- India and the Soviet Union has concluded a memorandum of understanding on the expansion of production and trade between the two countries, THE FINANCIAL EXPRESS reported today.

The memorandum was signed yesterday between the Association of Indian Engineering Industry and a visiting Soviet delegation.

The memorandum envisages co-operation in several fields, including manufacture of products needed in the USSR based on components and intermediates from the USSR and vice versa, manufacture of products needed in India with Soviet designs on the basis of transfer of technology and purchase of components from the USSR and vice versa.

The memorandum also covers joint development and engineering of new products, manufacture of equipment either in India or in the USSR for export to third countries.

ZHU HOUZE MEETS JOURNALISTS FROM BANGLADESH

OW081822 Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Text] Beijing, November 8 (XINHUA) -- Zhu Houze, head of the Propaganda Department of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, met with a Bangladesh journalist delegation here today.

Zhu answered questions raised by the Bangladesh journalists and gave a detailed account of China's economic reform now underway.

After the meeting Zhu dined together with the visitors.

The delegation arrived here November 5 at the invitation of the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY.

OW122033 Beijing XINHUA in English 1609 GMT 12 Nov 85

Guo Chaoren, deputy director of the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY, and Andreas Christodoulides, director general of the ATHENS NEWS AGENCY, signed the agreement. According to the agreement, the two agencies will exchange news and photos. After the signing ceremony, Guo Chaoren and Christodoulides talked about the expanding of bilateral relations and the improvement of communication techniques.

BULGARIAN ASSEMBLY DELEGATION DEPARTS BEIJING

OW111934 Beijing XINHUA in English 1524 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Text] Beijing, November 11 (XINHUA) -- A Bulgarian National Assembly delegation led by Chairman Stanko Todorov left here for home this evening at the end of its goodwill visit to China.

Before his departure, Todorov told XINHUA that wherever they went in China, they could see the determination of the Chinese people to stick to the socialist road. "I am glad of China's achievements in recent years," he added. He said that Bulgaria and China have fostered a fraternal relationship. Leaders of both countries have emphasized that there are no obstacles to the development of the friendly cooperation between the two (?countries) in various fields, especially the development of their economic, scientific and technological cooperation.

Seeing the delegation off at the airport were Chen Pixian, vice-chairman of China's National People's Congress Standing Committee, and Doncho Donchev, Bulgarian ambassador to China. The Bulgarian delegation returned here from Xian earlier this evening. During its stay in Xian, the delegation visited the museum displaying life-size terracotta horses and armored warriors and a kinescope factory.

BULGARIA'S ZHIVKOV AFFIRMS GOOD TIES WITH PRC

OW130230 Beijing XINHUA in English 0221 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Text] Sofia, November 12 (XINHUA) -- Chairman of the Bulgarian State Council Todor Zhivkov expressed his satisfaction today with Sino-Bulgarian relations. Meeting with the outgoing Chinese Ambassador, Wang Benzuo, Zhivkov said that the two countries have witnessed a good development in their political and economic ties in the last few years, and added this is beneficial to the peoples of both nations. He said he hopes the two countries will further develop their relations.

Meanwhile, Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly of Bulgaria told reporters in Sofia that he was very impressed by his recent trip to China, and he is confident the future is bright for bilateral economic, scientific and technological cooperation. He added that the two countries have identical and close views on some international issues.

SONG PING LEAVES FOR VISITS TO BULGARIA, POLAND

OW100237 Beijing XINHUA in English 0224 GMT 10 Nov 85

[Text] Beijing, November 10 (XINHUA) -- Song Ping, state councillor and minister in charge of the State Planning Commission, left here today for a friendly visit to Bulgaria and Poland.

YAO YILIN ARRIVES FOR OFFICIAL VISIT TO UAE

OW121933 Beijing XINHUA in English 1902 GMT 12 Nov 85

[Text] Sharjah, UAE, November 12 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-Premier Yao Yilin arrived here today for a five-day official visit to the United Arab Emirates (UAE) at the invitation of the UAE's Government.

Speaking at the airport, Yao said that his visit is a friendly one. He hoped his visit will deepen mutual understanding and further promote development of relations between the two countries.

The Chinese vice-premier said that it is China's consistent policy to develop friendly relations with Gulf countries. "We are also willing to develop relations with Saudi Arabia," he said.

Yao's visit to UAE is the first of its kind by a high-ranking Chinese Government official since the two countries established diplomatic relations last November.

Yao and his party were greeted at the airport by the Commander of Guard of Sharjah Emirate and Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce of Sharjah Sheikh 'Abd al-'Aziz Ibn Muhammed al-Qasimi, who represented ruler of Sharjah Sheikh Sultan Ibn Muhammed al-Qasimi who is out of the country.

Welcoming the Chinese guests at the airport were Sa'id al-Ghayth, UAE's minister of state for Cabinet affairs and other senior government officials as well as Chinese Ambassador to UAE Hu Changlin.

During his visit, the Chinese vice-premier will meet with UAE's President Sheikh Zayid Ibn Sultan al Nuhayan and hold talks with UAE Government officials on bilateral relations, the promotion of economic, trade and technological cooperation between the two countries and international issues of common concern. UAE is the first leg of Yao's three-Gulf-states' tour which will take him to Oman and Kuwait.

SAUDI ARABIAN TRADE DELEGATION IN NINGXIA

HK120211 Yinchuan Ningxia Regional Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Summary from poor reception] A Saudi Arabian trade delegation arrived in Yinchuan by special plane on 11 November, to explore ways of promoting economic and technological cooperation with Ningxia. In the afternoon, the delegation was met by regional government Chairman Hei Boli at the Ningxia Guesthouse.

Introducing Ningxia's situation to the visitors, Hei Boli said: "Ningxia is rich in resources. It is a region that is just in the process of development. There are very extensive prospects for promoting economic and technological cooperation between us. I hope that the visit of this delegation will further boost friendly and economic exchanges between Ningxia and Saudi Arabia and other countries."

The delegation leader said: "This is the first time I have come to beautiful Ningxia. I have made many new friends. We are very interested in many of the economic and technological cooperation projects you propose."

After the reception, the regional departments concerned held talks with the delegation on specific projects. Hei Boli gave a banquet for the delegation in the evening.

REPORTAGE ON ZHAO ZIYANG'S VISIT TO VENEZUELA

Welcomed to Caracas

OW092154 Beijing XINHUA in English 2140 GMT 9 Nov 85

[Text] Caracas, November 9 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang flew in here at 15:05 (local time) today to begin his four-day official and goodwill visit to Venezuela at the invitation of President Jaime Lusinchi of the Republic of Venezuela. Venezuela, the largest oil producer of South America, is the fourth and last stop of Premier Zhao's 16-day South American tour which had taken him to Colombia, Brazil and Argentina starting October 28. Zhao is the first Chinese head of government to visit Venezuela since the establishment of diplomatic ties between the two countries in 1974.

The Chinese leader was greeted at the rampside by President Lusinchi, Venezuelan Foreign Minister Simon Alberto Consalvi, and other high-ranking officials, as well as Venezuelan Ambassador to China Leonardo Diaz Gonzalez. A red-carpet welcoming ceremony was held at the airport bedecked with the national flags of China and Venezuela. The ceremony began with the playing of the national anthems of China and Venezuela. A guard of honor made of the Venezuelan Military Force presented arms in salute to the Chinese leader.

In a written speech distributed at the airport the Chinese leader said that his current visit to Venezuela, homeland of Simon Bolivar, the great liberator of South America, is to "strengthen understanding, enhance friendship, promote cooperation and join our efforts to safeguard world peace." "I'm looking forward to having an exchange of views with President Lusinchi on international issues of mutual interest and on furthering the friendship and cooperative relations between our two countries," Premier Zhao said. China and Venezuela share many views and have no conflicts of interests, the Chinese premier said, adding that, with joint efforts, their friendship and cooperation would be further developed.

The Venezuelan president told reporters at the airport that Premier Zhao's visit to his country has great significance, for China is a great country and it attaches great importance to developing its relations with Latin American countries. The Sino-Venezuelan cultural and trade relations are very good and now the two countries are working to strengthen their cooperation in the fields of agriculture and petroleum industry, he added.

At the end of the welcoming ceremony, the Chinese premier drove to the guesthouse, La Vineta, on the outskirts of the Venezuelan capital in the company of Venezuelan Foreign Minister Simon Alberto Consalvi.

Aboard the same plane were Chen Muhua, Chinese state councillor; Chen Chu, special assistant to the Chinese premier; Zhu Qizhen, vice-foreign minister; Wei Yuming, vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade; and Bai Meiqing, a leading member of the Chinese premier's office.

The Venezuelan president is to give a banquet in honor of the Chinese premier this evening, a Chinese source said.

Lusinchi Hosts Banquet

OW100722 Beijing XINHUA in English 0703 GMT 10 Nov 85

[Excerpts] Caracas, November 9 (XINHUA) -- Venezuelan President Jaime Lusinchi gave a banquet in honor of Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang here this evening.

Also among the guests at the banquet were Chinese State Councillor Chen Muhua, other senior members of the Chinese premier's party and Chinese Ambassador to Venezuela Hu Hongfan. Those attending the banquet included Venezuelan Foreign Minister Simon Alberto Consalvi, senior military and government officials of Venezuela as well as Venezuelan Ambassador to China Leonardo Diaz Gonzalez.

[Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 0904 GMT on 10 November carries a report by reporter Wu Huizhong on the banquet hosted by Venezuelan President Jaime Lusinchi for Zhao Ziyang that adds the following additional names of officials present: Former presidents Andres Perez and Wolfgang Larrazabal; Gonzalo Barrios, chairman of the Democratic Action Party; Godofredo Gonzalez, acting chairman of the Christian Social Party; and Pompeyo Marquez, chairman of the Movement to Socialism.]

Zhao Addresses Banquet

OW100310 Beijing XINHUA in English 0258 GMT 10 Nov 85

[Text] Caracas, November 9 (XINHUA) -- Latin America and China are two important forces in safeguarding world peace and the more developed they are, the greater hopes for world peace there will be, Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang said here tonight. Zhao was speaking at a banquet given in his honor by Venezuelan President Jaime Lusinchi.

Venezuela is the last stop of Zhao's 16-day swing across South America, which has already taken him to Colombia, Brazil and Argentina.

In his return toast at the banquet, Zhao said: "China and the Latin American countries are all concerned with world peace." Though the danger of a war still exists in the present tense and turbulent world, he said, a war may be avoided if the peace-loving forces united heighten their vigilance and persist in their struggles.

The Chinese premier spoke highly of what the Contadora Group and other Latin American countries have done in seeking a peaceful solution to the Central American crisis. This is "not only beneficial to the security and stability in Latin America, but is also an important link in defending world peace," he emphasized. The Chinese Government and people "resolutely support" their just proposals, Zhao declared.

More on Zhao Speech

OW100345 Beijing XINHUA in English 0330 GMT 10 Nov 85

[Text] Caracas, November 9 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang expounded here this evening its guidelines for Sino-Latin American relations: Peace and friendship, mutual support, equality and mutual benefit, and common progress. Zhao made this at a state banquet given in his honor by Venezuelan President Jaime Lusinchi.

Under the guidelines and by observing strictly the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, Zhao said, the Chinese Government is willing to seek an all-round development of political and economic cooperation with Venezuela and other Latin American countries.

Venezuela is the fourth and last leg of the Chinese premier's current 16-day trip in Latin America. After touring Colombia, Brazil and Argentina, Zhao said that he and leaders of these countries had a sincere exchange of views on the major current international issues and especially on how to strengthen the friendly ties and cooperation between China and the Latin American countries. "This has greatly helped enhance our mutual understanding and friendship," Zhao added.

Zhao said that his first visit to the Latin American Continent has enabled him to know that the industrious, valiant and wise Latin American people cherish deep friendship for the Chinese people and that Latin America is a fast-developing region with boundless prospects. There are no conflicts whatsoever of fundamental interests between China and Latin American countries but they have common or parallel interests in many areas, he said.

Zhao noted that both China and Latin American countries are working hard to boost their national economies and explore their own ways of development. China, he declared, is willing to strengthen its cooperation with Venezuela and other Latin American countries in the fields of economy, trade, science and technology in accordance with the principles of equality, mutual benefit, stress on practical results, diversity in form and common progress. Zhao expressed his belief that relations between China and Latin American countries would constantly develop, for China and these countries all have sincere hope for furthering their friendly ties and cooperation, which is South-South cooperation with broad prospects and great vitality.

The Chinese premier paid high tribute to the important contributions the Venezuelan people made to the liberation of the whole Latin American Continent and the tremendous successes the Venezuelan Government and people have achieved in protecting their resources, developing their national economy and raising the people's living standards. Internationally, Zhao said, Venezuela strives to safeguard world peace, supports the people of various countries in their struggle against aggression and expansion, advocates reforming the old and unjust international economic order, promotes Latin American integrity, and has granted valuable aid to the Central American and Caribbean countries.

Recalling the good relations between China and Venezuela since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries in 1974, the Chinese premier expressed the belief that there would be a big stride in the development of friendship and cooperation between the two countries and a marked growth in their trade and economic exchanges.

Lusinchi Addresses Banquet

OW100856 Beijing XINHUA in English 0840 GMT 10 Nov 85

[Text] Caracas, November 9 (XINHUA) -- Venezuelan President Jaime Lusinchi lauded China's modernization drive as epitomizing the fundamental aspirations of many developing countries.

Speaking at a banquet in honor of visiting Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang, President Lusinchi said that the two countries share common aspirations for coordinated bilateral actions, and the aspiration is based on the similarity of their views on many international issues. Also, the tasks China faces are similar to those confronting developing countries, he said. He said the two countries promote the international struggle for a just and fair world. "We oppose any attempt and policy of lording it over in the world, colonialism and racial discrimination, and advocate people's right to self-determination and the right to dispose of their own national resources," he said.

He said that his country believes that a better world can be built only through positive and sincere dialogues. "At present, when the existence of mankind is threatened by nuclear weapons, efforts in various fields must be doubled to strive for peace, and particularly, big countries must act responsibly and adopt concrete measures to halt and restrict the nuclear arms race dangerously intended to expand to outer space," the president said.

On the Central America issues, he said that the mediation for peace by the Contadora Group is a "great contribution" to the settlement of the regional conflict free from outside interference. The region will brook no interference from the East-West confrontation and opposes interference by the big powers, which benefits their own purposes, but harms the interests of the people in the region, he said. He said Venezuela is "determined to seek regional unity and play a leading role on the international arena, which matches our potentials." He lauded China's support for the Contadora Group.

Referring to the Latin American debt problem, Lusinchi said that Venezuela puts stress on the need to "seek a mode of understanding, which first of all should guarantee the economic development and consolidate democracy in Latin America." At the same time, he said, "we continue to attach importance to the collective responsibilities for the debt problem".

In dealing with the international economy and international cooperation for development, the president said that Venezuela and China "have put forward many common suggestions in multilateral meetings." "Undoubtedly, our common points are based on the enormous challenges facing us in economic and social development," he noted, adding that the similarity of views would increase following the growth of bilateral economic cooperation that can make up each other's deficiencies.

Describing the Chinese premier's visit to Venezuela as an event of "historic significance", Lusinchi said friendship between the two countries has developed steadily. He said dialogues between the two countries have covered as many fields as possible and the dialogues themselves have risen to a higher level. He said that Venezuela is satisfied that a new, promising era is emerging in Sino-Venezuelan relations and in bilateral trade in particular.

Talks With Lusinchi

OW112306 Beijing XINHUA in English 2229 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Text] Caracas, November 11 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang said here today his trip to Latin America is designed to assure Latin American leaders that China attaches importance to Latin America's role in world affairs. China is willing to further Sino-Latin American relations on a long-term and stable basis, he said.

According to a source of the Chinese Foreign Ministry, who is accompanying Zhao on the visit to Venezuela, the Chinese premier made the remarks during his talks with Venezuelan President Jaime Lusinchi at the presidential residence. During their talks, the source said, the two leaders exchanged views on the current international situation and bilateral relations and agreed on a broad range of issues. They are satisfied with the results of the talks. The Chinese premier briefed the Venezuelan president on China's independent foreign policy and elaborated China's positions on the major international issues, the source said. Referring to the situation in Central America, the source said, Zhao spoke highly of the efforts made by Venezuela, a member state of the Contadora Group, for a peaceful settlement of the Central American problem.

Lusinchi, in turn, briefed Zhao on what Venezuela has done for the settlement of the Central American problem and paid high tribute to China's positions on major international issues, the source added.

On the debt issue, Zhao said that China supports Venezuela and other Latin American countries for their position that repayment should be carried out through the promotion of the development of debtor nations.

When talking about Sino-Latin American relations, the source said, the Chinese premier stressed that China and Latin America share common interests and positions on peace and development, the two fundamental issues related to the future of the world. He quoted Zhao as saying that "We should better unite and cooperate with each other."

The two leaders also highly appraised the development of good bilateral relations since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries 11 years ago and discussed ways of furthering bilateral relations, particularly the strengthening of relations of economic and technological cooperation and trade, the source said. He said that the two leaders believed that there are great potentials for bilateral cooperation and decided that officials concerned will, during Zhao's current visit, discuss and explore new ways and modes of expanding bilateral economic cooperation and trade so as to help the relations between the two countries reach a new height.

Attending the talks on the Chinese side were State Councillor Chen Muhua and other senior members of Zhao's party, and on the Venezuelan side were Foreign Minister Simon Alberto Consalvi and Minister of Agriculture and Livestock Felipe Gomez Alvarez.

Before the talks, the Chinese premier, accompanied by Venezuelan Minister of Interior Octavio Lepage, drove to the national cemetery to lay a wreath at the tomb of Simon Bolivar as a token of respect for the Venezuelan liberator and other national heroes. Present on the occasion were members of Zhao's party including State Councillor Chen Muhua and Chinese Ambassador to Venezuela Hu Hongfan.

Meets Venezuelan Businessmen

OW120314 Beijing XINHUA in English 0240 GMT 12 Nov 85

[Text] Caracas, November 11 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang said here today he endorsed the idea that in order to promote Sino-Venezuelan economic and trade relations, the two countries' local governments and enterprises should carry out exchanges besides state-state contacts. China's state enterprises should do business with state enterprises as well as private companies in Venezuela, he added. He made the point when he discussed Sino-Venezuelan economic and technical cooperation and trade with Venezuelan industrialists, financiers and businessmen at a gathering here this afternoon.

At present, barter trade is applicable and practical between the two countries, the Chinese premier said, adding that both China and Venezuela are "short of cash payment means." Great potential exists in trade between China and Venezuela, which are two friends belonging to the Third World and sharing a common stand on a wide range of issues in international affairs, the Chinese leader said.

The present Sino-Venezuelan economic cooperation and trade do not match the current political relations between the two countries, Premier Zhao said. "So, it is entirely possible for China and Venezuela to establish economic and trade relations based on equality, mutual benefit, supplying each other's needs and common progress." One of the purposes of his current visit to Venezuela is to discuss with Venezuelan leaders how to further Sino-Venezuelan economic and trade relations apart from exchanging views on major international issues, Zhao Ziyang said. China's door is open to Venezuela and other Latin American countries, the Chinese premier said, stressing that his country's open policy is not an expedient but a long-term national policy.

State Councillor Chen Muhua briefed the more than 200 Venezuelan businessmen on China's current economic situation and expressed the hope that her briefing would give them a better understanding of China and help promote Sino-Venezuelan cooperation.

Meets Congressional Leaders

OW120358 Beijing XINHUA in English 0341 GMT 12 Nov 85

[Text] Caracas, November 11 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang called for increased exchanges between the Chinese and Venezuelan legislatures to develop further Sino-Venezuelan relations. The Chinese premier expressed the hope in a meeting with Reinaldo Leandro Mora, president of the Venezuelan National Congress and president of the Senate, and Leonardo Ferrer, vice president of the National Congress and president of the Chamber of Deputies at the Congress Hall.

Zhao said that China and Venezuela enjoy good relations and share similar views on major international issues. He said that he hopes the legislatures of the two countries would work together to help further bilateral relations.

Both leaders of the Venezuelan Congress told Zhao that they were confident that the congress will increase contacts with the National People's Congress of China to facilitate mutual understanding and friendship between the two countries and to promote the development of bilateral relations.

Chinese State Councillor Chen Muhua and other members of Zhao's party were present on the occasion.

Expanded Trade Sought

OW120412 Beijing XINHUA in English 0345 GMT 12 Nov 85

[Text] Caracas, November 11 (XINHUA) -- Chinese and Venezuelan trade officials today expressed the hope for increased economic and trade relations between the two countries.

Wei Yuming, Chinese vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade, and Bai Meiqing, head of the Premier's Office, both accompanying Premier Zhao Ziyang on an official visit, met with Simon Izaguirre Bustamante, president of the Venezuelan Foreign Trade Institution, for talks on bilateral economic and trade relations.

A Chinese Foreign Ministry official said that the two sides pledged to further strengthen contacts, increase exchanges of personnel and expand bilateral economic and technological cooperation. They also pledged to seek ways to establish long-term and stable trade relations and develop barter trade, compensation trade and multiple trade, he said.

Zhao Hosts Banquet

OW120650 Beijing XINHUA in English 0637 GMT 12 Nov 85

[Text] Caracas, November 11 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang gave a reciprocal banquet for his host President Jaime Lusinchi here this evening.

Toasting at the banquet, Premier Zhao thanked the Venezuelan Government and people for the warm hospitality they had accorded to him and his entourage since their arrival in Caracas on Saturday.

The Chinese premier said he and the Venezuelan president had held "sincere, friendly and fruitful talks on major current international issues" and reached agreement on a wide range of issues. He disclosed that China and Venezuela would sign on November 12 a trade agreement, a protocol on technical cooperation in the field of oil exploration and development, and a plan on Sino-Venezuelan cultural exchange in 1985-1988. He and the Venezuelan president had also had a profound discussion on furthering the long-term and stable relations of bilateral cooperation in various fields, Premier Zhao said. "I'm very satisfied with the successes achieved during my current visit," he said. He expressed the belief that with the joint efforts of the two governments and two peoples, the friendly ties and relations of cooperation between the two countries would surely develop to a new and higher level.

In reply, President Lusinchi said China and Venezuela held identical or similar views on major international issues. They both stand for safeguarding world peace and opposing arms race. Both countries demand the promotion of international cooperation and call for the safeguarding of people's right to self-determination and national independence, and the strengthening of the role of the United Nations, he said. Sino-Venezuelan relations had been developing smoothly since the establishment of diplomatic relations in 1974, the president noted, adding that such friendly economic and trade relations of cooperation should be constantly strengthened. President Lusinchi expressed the hope that the two countries would continue to maintain such close relations and work together in the international community for the sake of their common interests.

Among the nearly 200 guests present were also Congress leaders of Venezuela, Venezuelan Cabinet members including Foreign Minister Simon Alberto Consalvi, and Venezuelan Ambassador to China Leonardo Diaz Gonzalez. Attending the banquet were also Chen Muhua, Chinese state councillor, and other senior members of the Chinese premier's party.

Cooperation Documents Signed

OW121853 Beijing XINHUA in English 1841 GMT 12 Nov 85

[Text] Caracas, November 12 (XINHUA) -- China and Venezuela signed three documents here this morning for the sake of promoting Sino-Venezuelan economic, trade and cultural cooperation. The three documents are a government trade agreement, a protocol on Sino-Venezuelan cooperation in the field of oil exploration and development and a plan on implementation of cultural exchange between the two countries from 1985 through 1988.

Chinese State Councillor Chen Muhua; Vice-Foreign Minister Zhu Qizhen, and Chinese Ambassador to Venezuela Hu Hongfan; and Venezuelan Foreign Minister Simon Alberto Consalvi; and Eduardo Soto, general director of the Venezuelan Ministry of Energy and Mines; signed the three documents on behalf of their respective governments. Visiting Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang, senior members of his party and Venezuelan President Jaime Lusinchi attended the signing ceremony.

More Talks With Lusinchi

OW121950 Beijing XINHUA in English 1922 GMT 12 Nov 85

[Text] Caracas, November 12 (XINHUA) -- Visiting Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang and Venezuelan President Jaime Lusinchi continued to hold official talks here this morning. The two leaders had a further discussion on issues of common concern and they were very satisfied with the results of their talks, a spokesman of the Chinese party said.

Breakfasts With Party Leaders

OW122018 Beijing XINHUA in English 2001 GMT 12 Nov 85

[Text] Caracas, November 12 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang said here today that the steady development of relations between China and the three major Venezuelan political parties is a reliable basis for the continued growth of the Sino-Venezuelan friendship. Zhao made the remarks when having breakfast at the state guest house with Venezuelan Former President Rafael Caldera; General Secretary of the Democratic Action Party Manuel Penalver; President of the Christian Social Party Godofredo Gonzalez; General Secretary of the Christian Social Party Eduardo Fernand; President of the Movement to Socialism Pompeyo Marquez and general secretary of the movement Freddy Munoz.

Zhao said that China is glad to note that to develop friendship with China has become a common cause of the Venezuelan friends, which is beyond the ideology of political parties. "This is a reliable basis for the steady development of relations between our two countries," Zhao said. He said that China is satisfied with the smooth development of bilateral relations since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries in 1974. However, he said, the volume of bilateral trade has not matched the great potentials of the two countries.

Noting that the growth of bilateral trade and economic and technological cooperation is in the interest of the two countries, Zhao said that one of the purposes of his trip to Venezuela is to explore together with the Venezuelan Government and friends in various circles, ways and modes of expanding trade and economic and technological cooperation between the two countries so as to raise the Sino-Venezuelan relations to a new level.

The Venezuelan friends present on the occasion expressed the desire that they will make continued efforts to promote the friendship between the peoples of the two countries.

Attending the breakfast were Chinese State Councillor Chen Muhua and other senior members of Zhao's party.

Zhao on PRC-SRV Conflict

OW122148 Beijing XINHUA in English 2140 GMT 12 Nov 85

[Text] Caracas, November 12 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang said here today that safeguarding peace is the basic aim of China's foreign policy, but that does not mean that China would not launch any counter-attack against outside invasion.

Answering a question about the Sino-Vietnamese border conflict at a press conference here, the Chinese premier said that the reports saying that China has invaded Vietnam are "completely groundless."

The Chinese premier stressed that it is Vietnam that has invaded China and China has been forced to launch necessary counter-attacks. He said that when and on what scale China would make counter-attack depends on what time and on what scale Vietnam attacks China.

Referring to the debt problems, Zhao reaffirmed that China stands on the side of the Third World countries and supports the proposition put forward by the Cartagena Group.

Zhao Details Trade Agreement

OW122202 Beijing XINHUA in English 2152 GMT 12 Nov 85

[Text] Caracas, November 12 (XINHUA) -- Venezuela has a fairly good number of products which China needs, such as rolled steel, aluminium ingots and petrochemical products, visiting Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang said at a press conference he gave here today. The Chinese premier made this point when answering the questions on what and how much China and Venezuela can supply each other in the future according to the new trade agreement signed this morning.

The Venezuela side said that Venezuela is interested in some China's farm and sideline produce, the Chinese premier added. The details are up to trade corporations of the two countries to decide and to sign contracts according to the guidelines set in the trade agreement, Zhao said.

Trade between China and Venezuela was one of the issues he and Venezuelan President Jaime Lusinchi and Venezuelan ministers discussed in their talks, the Chinese leader said, adding that they all held that there are broad prospects for Sino-Venezuelan economic and technical cooperation. The Chinese leader reaffirmed that China attaches great importance to developing relations with Latin American countries and is willing to develop an all-round cooperation on the basis of the principles of peace and friendship, mutual support, equality and mutual benefit and common progress, which is of the new type of South-South cooperation.

PRC Opposes Foreign Interference

OW122304 Beijing XINHUA in English 2224 GMT 12 Nov 85

[Text] Caracas, November 12 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang said here today that China opposes any interference by superpowers and other outside forces in Central America.

Responding to a question about China's position on the Central American issue at a press conference he gave before leaving for home, the Chinese premier said that the tense situation in Central America is due to the rivalry between the two superpowers in that region apart from profound domestic causes. He said that China fully supports the Contadora Group which stands for a peaceful settlement to the regional conflicts.

The Chinese leader said that 30 years ago, China and other countries put forward the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence as the norms guiding relations among states and China seeks to establish and develop relations with all countries in the world on the basis of these principles. He said China sincerely hopes that all countries in the world, superpowers in particular, would strictly observe the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence for the sake of world peace and development, the two issues which the peoples are mostly concerned with in the present world.

FURTHER ON NPC STANDING COMMITTEE 13TH SESSION

Peng Zhen Addresses Opening

OW081334 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1240 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Text] Beijing, 8 Nov (XINHUA) -- The 13th meeting of the 6th NPC Standing Committee opened at the Great Hall of the People this afternoon. Chairman Peng Zhen presided over and spoke at the meeting.

Wang Hanbin, secretary general of the NPC Standing Committee, explained the draft agenda of the meeting, which was approved by the members. According to the agenda, the meeting will study the documents of the National Conference of Party Delegates, examine a number of draft laws, hear a report on the current economic situation in China and a report on the progress in reform of the pricing system, and discuss other matters.

Speaking at the meeting, Chairman Peng Zhen said: The recently convened national conference is an important meeting which followed the 12th CPC National Conference. Studying the guidelines of the conference is of great importance for the work of the NPC Standing Committee. In the course of study, it is necessary to, first of all, fully understand the guiding ideology, general principles, and major principles and policies expounded by the national conference in order to use them for guiding our future work.

Vice Chairman Chen Pixian, Geng Biao, Peng Chong, Wang Renzhong, Zhu Xuefan, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, Seypidin Aizezi, Zhou Gucheng, Yan Jici, Hu Yuzhi, Rong Yiren, and Huang Hua attended the meeting.

Zheng Tianxiang, president of the Supreme People's Court attended the meeting as an observer.

Joint Sessions

OW130516 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1454 GMT 12 Nov 85

[Excerpts] Beijing, 12 Nov (XINHUA) -- After group discussions on 9 November, the 13th meeting of the 6th NPC Standing Committee held joint sessions on 11 and 12 November to discuss and study the documents of the National Conference of Party Delegates. In their speeches, members pointed out that all localities and departments should earnestly study and resolutely implement the conference documents, to be used as a weapon for all party members and people of all nationalities to achieve unity in understanding as well as a guide for practical work in all fields.

Chairman Peng Zhen attended the joint sessions.

The CPC National Conference Is a Meeting of Far-Reaching Significance

In their speeches, the members said: The party conference discussed and resolved two important matters -- the readjustment of the central leading bodies and the proposal for formulating the Seventh 5-Year Plan. The central leading comrades' speeches, which pointed out the direction for our continuous advance, have profound and lasting significance. This is another important meeting following the founding of the country.

Member Liu Jingji said: The party conference has received a favorable response at home and abroad. Because foreigners want to do business with us, what concerns them most is whether or not the Chinese political situation is stable and policies will change. Noting that Comrade Xiaoping and other leading comrades remain in the leadership, they feel at ease and are interested in doing business with us. This is why more visitors have come to us.

Member Hou Xueyu said: I have the following impressions about the party conference documents: 1) They are scientific because the succession of new cadres to the old conforms with the law of nature, while life tenure is against scientific law; 2) they are creative. Although unhealthy tendencies and temporary difficulties in the course of reform are unavoidable, the reform is a creative socialist revolution with Chinese characteristics; 3) they are revolutionary. Creativity means revolution. In the past, we closed the country to international intercourse; now we open ourselves to the world. This is a revolution; 4) they call for prudence. During my investigation in Jiangsu I noticed the rapid development of village and township enterprises and their resulting problems, some of which were out of control. This is why the documents call for prudence; 5) they are comprehensive in calling for building material and spiritual civilization simultaneously.

Member Mei Xing said: the conference has great significance in, aside from readjusting personnel of the three commissions and making the proposal for the Seventh 5-Year Plan, straightening out and resolving the following questions of fundamental importance: 1) it has made clear that the four cardinal principles are the foundations for our existing policies, as well as defined their commanding relationship to the policies; 2) it has stressed that both new and old cadres must diligently study the theory of Marxism, thoroughly familiarizing themselves with its basic principles, stand, viewpoints, and methods; 3) it has stressed the necessity of building material and spiritual civilization simultaneously, and clarified that the building of spiritual civilization is the guarantee for building material civilization.

Member Hong Sisi said: The party conference relied on the following three points in achieving the succession of cadres: first, a high degree of ideological and political consciousness; second, a good party style; and third, the abolishment of life tenure for leadership posts and establishment of a new personnel system.

Member Wu Juetian said: Visitors from overseas have spoken highly of the readjustment of the central organs, regarding it as a breakaway from China's 1000-year-old feudal ideology.

The Economic Situation Is Excellent; Several Problems Need To Be Solved

Member Wu Bo said: The current economic situation is excellent. At the same time, efforts should be made to solve the following problems: 1) all quarters should provide the conditions for reform in order to ensure healthy development; 2) it is necessary to achieve a balance between total supply and total demand, and the key to the balance lies in controlling the scale of capital construction; 3) reproduction on an extended scale should focus on internal development and technological transformation; 4) it is necessary to pay close attention to building material and spiritual civilization simultaneously.

Member Chu Tunan said: The current situation is excellent. Special attention must be given to building spiritual civilization. Propaganda and cultural departments must study the ideas and methods for conducting the publicity and education among the masses and avoiding vulgar practices.

Member Zhang Ruiying said: The next 5 years will be a crucial period for promoting reform and achieving the goal toward quadrupling the gross annual industrial and agricultural output value before the end of this century. It will also be the 5 years requiring the building of material and spiritual civilization simultaneously.

Workers, peasants, and intellectuals should unite as one and strive to emulate, catch up with, and take over the advanced in the spirit of being the master of their own country in order to contribute to realizing the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

To Ensure Success of Reform, It Is Necessary To Correct New Unhealthy Tendencies

Member Aisin Giorro-Pujie said: Reform and opening to the outside world are new things that may also present new problems. They are perfectly normal and should bring no surprises. However, we should maintain vigilance against such new problems and earnestly solve them in a truth-seeking spirit and in order of importance and urgency. For example, "putting money above anything else" is a universal and contagious disease, which should be diagnosed and treated with the fine prescription of building material and spiritual civilization simultaneously. It is also necessary to resist obscene, feudalistic, and capitalist things emerging in the literary, artistic, and publication circles. It is necessary to intensify education among young people to prevent an attempt to take advantage of their patriotism and simple way of thinking to sow dissension and stir up trouble. In short, we must use the guidelines of the party conference as a weapon in correcting various unhealthy tendencies and ensuring stability and unity in carrying out reform.

Member Jiang Jiafu said: The purpose of reform and opening to the outside world is to build distinctively Chinese socialism. In doing so, it is necessary to adhere to the four cardinal principles and pay close attention to building material and spiritual civilization simultaneously.

Member Shan Hong said: Lawbreakers should be handled according to the law regardless of their position. They should be arrested and given prison terms as deemed necessary and should not be handled as cases of unhealthy tendencies.

Member Wang Ganchang said: In correcting unhealthy tendencies, it is necessary to ensure that the laws are strictly observed and enforced and that lawbreakers are punished.

Member Gu Dachun said: We have learned a good lesson from the past of being dizzy with success, which brought us setbacks and sufferings. With the present central leadership reaching maturity, we will not repeat the past experience. However, a problem that merits attention has arisen; that is, the whole party membership must attach importance to correcting party style.

Member Yuan Xuefan said: The party conference has stressed incisively that rectifying party style is the key to correcting unhealthy tendencies. The crux of rectifying party style lies in resolutely handling those who use their position and powers to seek personal gain.

It Is Necessary To Do a Good Job in Education

Member Zhang Chengxian said: The party Central Committee's proposal for the Seventh 5-Year Plan has placed reform above everything else. To cope with the needs of economic and social development in the new period, it is imperative to reform education.

It Is necessary To Develop the Excellent Situation of Stability and Unity

Member Li Guiying said: The current situation has not come easily. Without eliminating chaos and restoring order and without carrying out reform and opening to the outside world since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, there would be no excellent situation.

Practice during the past few years has proven that the direction, principles, and methods of reform are correct and conform with the interests of the overwhelming majority of people of all nationalities. The people of all nationalities and in all circles must cherish this excellent situation and, inspired by the guidelines of the party conference, strive to safeguard and develop this excellent situation.

Vice Chairman Seypidin Aizezi said: The party conference has emphasized that it is imperative to adhere to the socialist orientation in building both material and spiritual civilization. While carrying out socialist economic construction, we must also prevent and overcome tendencies of bourgeois liberalization and prevent inroads of decadent capitalism. For this purpose, it is necessary to conduct education on patriotism, socialism, and communism and in ideals and discipline among the people of all nationalities. To ensure a solid ideological foundation for stability and unity, it is necessary to arm the minds of cadres and people and unify the thinking of people of all nationalities with Marxist theory.

Xue Yan, vice chairman of the Guangdong Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, attending the meeting as an observer, also spoke at the session. Member Wang Guoquan submitted a written statement.

BAN YUE TAN ARTICLE DISCUSSES DEMOCRACY

OW080517 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0058 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] Beijing, 7 Nov (XINHUA) -- BAN YUE TAN issue No 21 to be published on 10 November will carry a signed article entitled: "'I Make the Decision' and 'Democracy Leads to Turmoil'" by Li Feng. The full text of the article follows:

People sometimes have very preposterous dreams, and in real life, some people also fall into bizzare fantasies and resort to ridiculous logic. "Democracy means that I make the decision" is one such example.

Those with this "concept of democracy" hold that it is my right to enjoy democracy; that in giving full scope to democracy, all state and collective affairs should be decided by me; and that letting me make the decision is democracy, and not listening to me is not democracy.

This is actually distorted "democracy." The first character of minzhu [democracy] refers to the people as a whole, not individuals. Democracy belongs to the superstructure, not to any single individual. The Constitution stipulates that all power in the People's Republic of China belongs to the people. The organs through which the people exercise state power are the National People's Congress and the local people's congresses at different levels. The people administer state affairs and manage economic, cultural, and social affairs through various channels and in various ways in accordance with the law. But the people's views on some affairs are not completely identical. When differing views arise, then whose view best accords with the interests of the overwhelming majority of the people or the interests of the state? In such cases, it is necessary to concentrate views and to make a decision on the principle of the minority being subordinate to the majority or through consultation. This is a practice of centralism as stipulated in the Constitution.

Politically, the viewpoint of "I make the decision" without centralism is against the Constitution; ideologically, it means "Only I am correct," a twin brother of "I am the only revolutionary." By attempting to substitute one's personal view for the democratic opinion of the people, we will fall from the elevated position of worshipping democracy into the quagmire of negating democracy.

History has proven that such "democracy" with heavy anarchic coloring caused a grave catastrophe to our party and country in the 10 years of the "Great Cultural Revolution." At that time, those who were "speaking out freely, airing views fully, holding great debates, and writing big-character posters," which essentially meant "I make the decision," willfully described Marxism as "revisionism," socialism as "capitalism," the party's independent line on foreign affairs as a "capitulationist" line, and the pillars of the revolution as "capitalist roaders." In discussing the question of the Chinese revolution, Marx said: "The development of history indicates that if the people of that country were first anesthetized, it would then be possible to arouse them from a state of historical numbness." After awaking from the anesthesia of the 10-year "Great Cultural Revolution," many people discovered that the "mass democracy" in which "I make the decision" arbitrarily had been nothing but "democracy leading to turmoil."

Those who still yearn for that kind of "democracy" today have not yet awoken from the anesthesia of those 10 years. Some are confused by information from abroad, holding that when the capitalist brand of democracy is introduced, "I will be able to make decisions" on everything. In fact, such information is misinterpreted. There is no such thing as absolute democracy and freedom in the whole world. Even the kings and emperors of some capitalist countries with vestiges of monarchy must stay within the bounds of their country's constitution and they must obey the commands of traffic police when walking the streets. Strictly speaking, bourgeois "liberalization" also has its limits. It means "liberalization" under the conditions in which the fundamental interests of the bourgeoisie and the capitalist system are not violated, and whoever oversteps this line while seeking "liberalization" is met by police clubs, handcuffs, and prison.

Democracy in capitalist society also acknowledges the principle of subordination of the minority to the majority, and it does not permit everyone to do what he thinks is right. In this society, it is very obvious that the failure of a president or a parliament member to get reelected, the "occupation" of prostitutes, and the life of jobless persons are not their "own" choice.

Let us return to our subject. Among those who long to "make decisions" in our ranks, there are indeed some who are fervent about offering the country and the people what they think are wise ideas. Under our country's law, they have the ways and means to fully express their ideas, and their ideas will be tolerated. I hereby make a suggestion to those who want to "make decisions" on state affairs: Since the founding of the People's Republic, the current period is one of the best as far as the situation in our country is concerned. This fact is a historical affirmation of the line and policies currently pursued by our party and our government. Our historical experience and lessons against the present excellent situation tell us that for the sake of the four modernizations, what we urgently need is an iron army with lofty ideals, moral integrity, education, and a sense of discipline marching in step. We do not need unreasonable appeals or new slogans.

LIAOWANG CITES HU YAOBANG ON CURRENT SITUATION

HK110932 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0905 GMT 10 Nov 85

[Text] Biejing, 10 Nov (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- While analyzing the main characteristics of the present situation in China, Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, said that China has many things to attend to and many problems to solve but that there was no particularly worrying situation.

Hu Yaobang made these remarks on 27 October while meeting local cadres in Luoyang after concluding his inspection tours to the western regions of Henan and the southern regions of Shaanxi.

LIAOWANG No 45, which will be published tomorrow, will carry Hu Yaobang's talk.

Hu Yaobang's talk has two implications. He said: Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the party has implemented a correct line and policy, trades and undertakings in various fields have developed healthily, and the general situation has been quite good. There is no particularly worrying situation. Frankly speaking, the years when people were particularly worried are gone once and for all. We were very much worried during the years when the "gang of four" was riding roughshod. But as a result of the work of bringing order out of chaos since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the years when the party and the state suffered unprecedented catastrophes have gone forever.

He pointed out: Although the situation is very good, we are faced with arduous tasks. We are building socialist material and spiritual civilizations. We will work out the Seventh 5-Year Plan, hold firm to economic structural reform, and gradually realize the great target of the four modernizations. We will continue to carry out party rectification, strengthen ideological and political work, and bring about a fundamental turn for the better in party style and the general mood of society. In short, there are many things to attend to and many problems to solve. We must not overlook this or take it lightly.

Hu Yaobang hoped that everyone would seriously consider this problem: Can we do a better job in the last 5 years of the 1980's? He was of the opinion that it is absolutely possible to do a better job, as the ideology of the CPC will be more unified, its policy will be more explicit, the composition of the cadre ranks will be more rational, China will have a more solid material foundation, and the international situation will be more favorable to us.

He said: Party committees at all levels should do more mass work in the new situation. Leading cadres at various levels should go among the masses to explain and present facts concerning problems of popular interest and problems which people do not explicitly or correctly understand. In addition, they should meet the rational demands of the masses and solve practical problems. So long as we conscientiously do this with persistent efforts, we will certainly be able to further consolidate the situation of stability and unity and carry out ideological and political work in a more lively manner.

In his talks, Hu Yaobang hoped that everyone would foster the good habits of giving consideration to the overall situation, attaching importance to unity, paying attention to efficiency, and striving for greater contributions.

GU MU GIVES INSTRUCTION ON HAINAN DEVELOPMENT

HK090643 Haikou Hainan Island Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 9 Nov 85

[Text] According to HAINAN RIBAO, State Councillor Gu Mu inspected work in Hainan from 30 October to 6 November. Comrade Gu Mu listened to reports given by responsible comrades of the regional CPC Committee and government, after which, accompanied by Vice Governor Yu Fei and by Meng Qingping, deputy secretary of the regional CPC Committee and principal responsible person of the regional government, he toured Wanning County, Sanya City, the Hainan Li-Miao Autonomous Prefecture, Danxian County, the Xinglong Overseas Chinese farm, and Hainan tropical crop experimental center to check on the situation in implementing State Council document No 202 and central document No 11. He discussed with responsible comrades of the autonomous prefectural, city, and county CPC committees questions of further speeding up development and construction in Hainan.

Everywhere he went, Comrade Gu Mu asked detailed questions about industrial and agricultural production, especially tropical crops and marine agriculture; about infrastructural projects, including those built in conjunction with foreign countries or the mainland, such as communications and energy; and about culture and education.

He repeatedly pointed out: Seriously summing up experiences, upholding the correct principle of stimulating the island's development by opening up to the world, taking advantage of Hainan's strong points, planting tropical industrial crops on an extensive scale, and developing tropical marine agriculture constitute the fundamental way out for Hainan Island.

Comrade Gu Mu made an important speech at a meeting of leading cadres of Hainan Region on 5 November. He pointed out: The serious case of reselling imported automobiles involved broad areas and had a very bad impact. It is essential to seriously sum up the experiences and lessons. However, this certainly does not mean that Hainan has made no achievements in work in recent years. Since implementing State Council document No 202 of 1980 and central document No 11 of 1983, Hainan has accomplished a great deal in its work. Total industrial and agricultural output value in 1980 was only some 1.9 billion yuan. This year it may reach 3.6 billion yuan. Average peasant income in 1980 was only 139 yuan. Last year it was 340 yuan, an increase of 145 percent.

The island has scored great success in readjusting the agricultural production structure. In its work of opening up to the world, the island has organized a number of good projects which can utilize Hainan's resources and take advantage of its strong points and which use foreign investment to import technology.

Of course, due to the ideological interference and economic burden caused by the automobile incident, plus the impact of two powerful typhoons this year, Hainan is indeed facing rather great difficulties at present. The central and provincial authorities should help to solve the relevant problems. The Hainan comrades should brace their spirits all the more and rapidly shift their thinking and energy to grasping the economy, production, and the building of the two civilizations, so as to reverse the passive situation as soon as possible, overcome difficulties and transform work in Hainan.

Comrade Gu Mu reiterated: There will be no change in the spirit of central document No 11 and State Council document No 202. These two documents, drawn up by the CPC Central Committee and State Council, accord with Hainan realities and are sincerely supported by the cadres and people of all nationalities on the island. They have already played a major role in Hainan's development and construction. How could such good documents be changed?

He pointed out: It is necessary to continue to implement these two documents. The guiding principle of stimulating Hainan's development by opening up to the world will not change.

Comrade Gu Mu said: Hainan is China's largest plot of precious land in the wet tropics. Its natural conditions are very good, but its economic and technological foundation is poor and it lacks talented people. So, in order to do a good job in development and construction, it is necessary to seriously sum up experiences in connection with the practice of work. Summing up experiences does not just mean discussing the automobile incident as it stands, but seriously summing up, in connection with work in recent years, what things have been done badly, unsuccessfully, or mistakenly, and why. Thus people can further enhance their awareness in correctly implementing the principle for building the island and the various policies laid down by the CPC Central Committee and State Council.

In developing and building Hainan, it is necessary to proceed from reality and take full advantage of the island's strong points in climate and resources. It is first necessary to promote the cultivation and processing of tropical crops and aquatic products. These must be the focal point in projects built in conjunction with foreign countries or the mainland. It is necessary to continue to build infrastructural projects such as communications, energy, and telecommunications. Tourism must develop correspondingly. Further efforts must be made to grasp education, to train specialist talent of all types, and to further implement the policies on intellectuals. We must encourage and attract still more intellectuals to participate in the great cause of developing and building the treasure island.

Comrade Gu Mu said in conclusion: I hope the cadres and people of the island will further brace their spirits, unite as one, do their work in a sound way, further speed up the development and construction of Hainan, and spur its economic invigoration and the prosperity of its people.

Comrade Yu Fei also spoke at the meeting of leading cadres. He said: We must have a clear understanding of the excellent situation on Hainan Island, and further sum up the experiences and lessons. We must take aim at the "treasure island's resources, take advantage of its strong points, vigorously develop tropical industrial crops, and develop the processing industry, so as to let the masses get rich as soon as possible.

FINANCIAL INSPECTION REVEALS MAJOR MISCONDUCT

OW080450 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1457 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] Beijing, 6 Nov (XINHUA) -- According to the State Council Office of Charge of General Tax, Financial and Price Inspection, various enterprises have achieved preliminary success in checking their own financial affairs. According to incomplete statistics obtained in mid-October, various types of financial misconduct involving 3.51 billion yuan were discovered, and 1.2 billion yuan have been reimbursed to the state treasury. Meanwhile, the inspection continues with special attention paid to key enterprises.

A leading member of the office told reporters that the inspection proceeded rather quickly in regions and departments where the leaders paid attention to the projects and took effective measures to deal with the problems. In Shandong the 500-man inspection group headed by Vice Governor Ma Shizhong had by mid-October completed inspecting more than 197,000 enterprises and discovered various types of financial misconduct involving more than 310 million yuan. Guangdong Province has expedited the inspection by combining the project with improving the work style of the party organizations and the standards of social conduct. So far, the province has discovered financial misconduct involving 327 million yuan by the end of October. Hubei and Beijing had also discovered financial misconduct involving over 200 million yuan each; and Hebei, Henan, Shanghai, Zhejiang, Jiangsu, Anhui, Fujian, Jilin, Sichuan, and Yunnan had also discovered financial misconduct amounting to more than 100 million yuan each.

The general inspection has also been in full swing in all central departments. So far, 45 central departments have dispatched personnel to inspect their affiliated enterprises, and many departments have taken the initiative in checking their receipts and expenditures and in reimbursing the state.

The headquarters of the Agricultural Bank of China, the Civil Aviation Administration of China, the China International Trust and Investment Corporation, and the China Automobile Import and Export Corporation have all reimbursed the state for their unpaid taxes.

According to the leading member of the General Inspection Office, the development of the general inspection has been highly uneven. Because of inadequate understanding and ineffective measures, the results in some regions and departments have been poor; and since certain major misconduct involves the economic interests of some regions, departments, and enterprises, their leaders are unwilling to conduct inspections, or have even refused to check and correct their problems, and this has affected the progress of the inspection. He urged these regions, departments, and enterprises to take the initiative in correcting their mistakes.

The leading member set forth the following four requirements for the inspection in November and December:

1. Continue to check their own financial affairs. All enterprises that have not been inspected by auditors must continue to check their own financial situation and earnestly take steps to correct the problems that have been discovered. Those regions, departments, and enterprises which have not thoroughly checked their financial affairs must recheck them seriously and guard against perfunctoriness.
2. Prompt actions should be taken to organize personnel to check the key units. All regions and departments must, in accordance with the State Council's instructions for the general inspection, select additional auditors to check the financial accounts and the relevant vouchers of various enterprises and handle all types of misconduct. They must check at least 40 percent of all the major accounts that must be checked and check at least 60 percent of all tax payments. The local authorities should inspect those enterprises owned by central departments if these enterprises have not been checked by the central departments, or have not been seriously checked by them. Major targets to be checked are foreign trade, banking, and foodstuff units and the large and mid-size industrial and communications enterprises.
3. All major cases must be checked with intensified efforts. Certain major cases of serious misconduct that will cause serious consequences must be thoroughly checked during the general inspection. We must dare to withstand pressure, and disregard interference, while handling those problems that involve leading organizations and leading comrades. We must firmly handle all cases according to party discipline and state law.
4. All types of operations -- checking, verifying, reimbursing, and handling -- must proceed simultaneously. All kinds of misconduct discovered in the course of the general inspection must be handled according to regulations and requirements. When one unit has been checked, its problems must be promptly handled, and its reimbursement should be turned over to the state immediately. By no means should something be left undone.

STRESS TIGHTENING CONTROLS OVER IMPORTS, EXPORTS

HK121124 Beijing Zhongguo XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1322 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Text] Taiyuan, 11 Nov (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- Zhen Tuobin, minister of foreign economic relations and trade, said today: In order to put the management of imports, and exports on a regular and systematic basis, it is necessary to draft a law on foreign trade as soon as possible so as to exercise effective control according to the law.

He made these remarks at the second national work meeting on procedures concerning import-export licensing, which was held today.

He also said: China's foreign economic relations and trade have developed more than before both in scale and in the number of departments and units which are involved. Because of the big price differences in some commodities at home and abroad, step by step we have to adopt and improve measures concerning economic regulation. He pointed out: It has been found that, by taking advantage of the reform, some enterprises sell exported commodities at low prices at the expense of the state's interests and rush to buy imported goods at high prices for resale.

Zheng Tuobin stressed: To tighten control over imports and exports is to ensure the fulfillment of the state plans for imports and exports and to safeguard the overall interests so that the reform of the foreign trade structure will be able to develop soundly.

On the relationship between tightening control over imports and exports and opening up to the world, Zheng Tuobin said: We must resolutely carry out the central policy of opening up to the world. However, in opening up to the world, we should strengthen control. If not, there will be disorder and the state will suffer losses. Therefore, strengthening control does not mean that "we will give up our decontrol policies," but it is an indispensable measure to guarantee the smooth implementation of the policy of opening up to the world and invigorating the domestic economy.

The minister called on cadres in charge of foreign trade at various levels to observe discipline, abide by the law, be honest in performing their official duties, adhere to principles, and refrain from seeking personal gains. They were also required to make efforts to enhance efficiency and improve service. While exercising strict control, they were urged to make things convenient for the enterprise. He also called on enterprises engaged in foreign trade to observe rules and regulations and subject themselves to centralized management of the state authorities and to earnestly deal with all cases of breaking rules and regulations in the import and export business.

WAN LI INSPECTS SHANDONG PROVINCE 6-10 NOV

SK121200 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Text] From 6 to 10 November, Wan Li, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, and acting premier of the State Council, made an inspection tour of our province's Heze Prefecture, Jining City, Linyi Prefecture, and Taian Prefecture, as well as the (Changdong) railway bridge spanning the Huang He, the Heze-Jining railway, the Yanzhou-Shijiusuo railway, and Shijiu Harbor. During his inspection tour, Comrade Wan Li made some important speeches on strengthening teacher-training education, showing concern about the production and livelihood of the masses in the old revolutionary base areas, and in building railways and harbors.

On the morning of 8 November, accompanied by Li Changan, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee and provincial governor, Comrade Wan Li, with great zest, went to the Qufu Normal School to visit all the teachers and students. Comrade Wan Li viewed the classrooms, laboratories, reading rooms, the room for displaying the school's history, and the students' dining halls in detail. He cordially talked with teachers and students to learn about the situation in teaching and livelihood. He also held a talk with leaders and teachers of the Qufu Normal School and the Qufu Teachers' College on strengthening teacher-training education. In his talks, Comrade Wan Li stressed the necessity to attach importance to and strengthen teacher-training education.

He pointed out: Teacher-training education is a major event which bears on the quality of our entire nation and on the rise and fall of our country. The success or failure of building a socialist country with a high degree of culture and highly developed science and technology hinges on educational undertakings, and the teacher-training work decides the educational undertakings. At present, our most serious problem is a shortage of qualified teachers. In the past we frequently gave priority to material production, neglecting the training of competent people. To strengthen educational undertakings and the building of spiritual civilization, we must have a large number of qualified teachers and educators who have both ability and political integrity and who are enthusiastic in and good at teaching. Our party and our people's governments at all levels should have foresight and sagacity, should approach teacher-training education from the high plane of strategy, should give prominence to teacher-training education, should discuss and formulate policies and measures for encouraging students to study hard and keep their minds on educational undertakings, should give the green light to teacher-training education, and should try every means possible to achieve success in running teachers' colleges. He suggested: Every county, if possible, should run a normal school, even though this will mean stopping the running of a regular middle school. We should also strengthen the education of training teachers for pre-schools in order to ensure the healthy growth of our future generations. Those who have fine moral character, have a wide range of knowledge, and have appropriate teaching methods should be selected to serve as teachers, and various methods should be adopted to train and improve the quality of the existing teachers.

Comrade Wan Li also said: We should pay high attention to strengthening ideological and political education among students. It is the basic outlook of life and moral concepts to help students, through ideological and political education, foster the idea of loving the country and the people and serving the people and our country. The political classes should be sponsored in a flexible manner in line with the practical situation. With modern history as the important content, the political classes should be aimed at educating students to understand how the Chinese nation has grown from weakness to prosperity since the Opium Wars in 1840, to understand that our victory was hard-won, and to treasure the current excellent situation.

Comrade Wan Li was very concerned with the production and livelihood of the people in the old revolutionary base areas. In Heze Prefecture, Comrade Wan Li cordially received the old comrades-in-arms who had fought side by side with him during the war, as well as some veteran cadres and comrades, and learned about the economic development and the people's living situation in the Luxi old revolutionary base area. He said with deep feelings: The people in the old revolutionary base areas have made great contributions to the revolution, but these areas, on the contrary, have relatively poor conditions for opening themselves to the outside world and invigorating their economy. In these areas the educational undertakings are backward, competent people are insufficient, economic development is slow, and some people are still badly off. Comrade Wan Li exhorted responsible comrades of old revolutionary base areas again and again to give support to the poverty-stricken places in a thousand and one ways, and solve problems in daily life for them in order to make them well-off as soon as possible.

As soon as Comrade Wan Li alighted from the train in Linyi Prefecture, he listened to a report made by a responsible comrade of Linyi Prefecture until nightfall despite his weariness. He made a special trip to Yinan and Mengyin Counties, and went to see some peasant families to have heart-to-heart talks with them.

After learning that a small number of the masses in some mountainous areas, some reservoir areas in particular, still do not have enough to eat and wear, although great changes have taken place in the Yimeng mountainous area since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, Comrade Wan Li said: The Yimeng mountainous area has made great contributions not only to Shandong but also to the revolution of the whole country. During the war, the masses in this area volunteered to enter the war one after another, enthusiastically contributed money, and ate coarse food grains in order to provide the troops with flour and rice.

Seeing that some people in these areas now do not have enough to eat and wear, I am rather disturbed by this situation. Comrade Wan Li stressed again and again that on no account should we forget the masses in the old revolutionary base areas. Forgetting the people in the old revolutionary base areas means forgetting our past. With the opening of railways and major harbors which have improved the transport service in these areas, coupled with the relatively rich natural resources of these areas, the masses there will become well-off within a few years as long as we pay attention to this issue and take appropriate measures.

Comrade Wan Li called on CPC committees and people's governments at all levels to attach great importance to the problems of the poverty-stricken mountainous areas, overcome the bureaucratic work style, foster the mass viewpoint, adopt effective measures to grasp this issue several times every year, and strive to thoroughly change the face of the poverty-stricken mountainous areas within 2 or 3 years. Comrade Wan Li also stressed the necessity of strengthening the building of leading bodies at the grass-roots level, and of selecting young and middle-aged people with professional knowledge and the pioneering spirit to strengthen the leading bodies at the grass-roots level. As for those retired veteran comrades, we must fully affirm their contributions, and actually meet their daily needs.

While inspecting Shijiu Harbor, Comrade Wan Li discussed the construction and development of Shijiu Harbor and Rizhao City, together with comrades of departments concerned of the State Council and of various provinces, prefectures, cities, and harbors. Comrade Wan Li pointed out: In building Shijiu Harbor, we should adhere to the orientation of comprehensive development, try every possible means to accelerate the construction of a sundry wharf, expand the function of the harbor, and increase the comprehensive economic results. We should also make better use of Lanshan Harbor as soon as possible. We should formulate good planning and regulations for building Rizhao City. Once there are regulations and planning, we must observe them. We should accelerate the building of basic facilities, and post, telecommunications, and communication facilities in order to build Rizhao City into a modernized port city. Along with the completion and opening of some roads in the port area we should develop industry along the railways and around the port area in line with the local natural resources and the conditions in all fields, and pay attention to the reprocessing of products. Now everything is ready, and all we need is competent people. Therefore, we should pay attention to the training of competent people, and accelerate the economic development of the Yimeng mountainous area.

Before departing the province, Comrade Wan Li had a talk with the responsible provincial comrades in Jinan. Comrades Liang Buting, Li Changan, Lu Maozeng, Jiang Chunyun, and Su Yiran made reports to Comrade Wan Li. Comrade Wan Li set forth some demands on the province's work, and stressed once again the necessity of actually solving the problems and daily life of the masses in the old revolutionary base areas.

Comrade Wan Li pointed out: During my inspection tour of Shandong Province, I have witnessed many changes. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, you have resolutely implemented the line of the CPC Central Committee, and scored great achievements in this regard.

Shandong has a large population. You have not relaxed grain production and have again reaped a bumper harvest this year. This is very good and deserves commendation because grain production is a major thing which bears on the current situation in the whole country.

Accompanying Comrade Wan Li on his inspection tour of our province were responsible comrades of departments concerned of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council. Vice Governor Ma Shizhong accompanied him from the beginning to the end of his inspection tour.

WAN LI INSPECTS PROGRESS OF NEW RAILROAD IN HENAN

HK090217 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Text] Comrade Wan Li, acting premier of the State Council, has come to Henan to personally inspect the progress of construction of the Xinxiang-Heze railroad, and to deliver important instructions. On his arrival in Xinxiang by train on the morning of 7 November, Comrade Wan Li listened to reports on this project given by responsible comrades of the Ministry of Railways, Zhengzhou Railway Bureau, and the party and government of Henan Province and Xinxiang City.

Comrade Wan Li said: Constructing the Xinxiang-Heze railroad is the requirement of the four modernizations and of enriching the peasants. The Ministry of Railways has to work very fast. After this railroad is constructed, it will provide a major artery for economic development in Henan and Shanxi. Not only can coal be shipped out of Shanxi, but Henan Province can promote foreign trade by using this route. Henan is such a large province. You should broaden your vision a bit. You cannot get by without opening up to the world.

Comrade Wan Li read and examined the charts of the alignment of the railroad and asked for details of what products were produced along the route. He said: Coal extraction, railroads, highways, ports, and power plants must all be considered together and built into a complete system. Results must be produced as quickly as possible.

When Vice Governor Qin Kecal and Xinxiang Commissioner (Kong Maoshan) reported that Henan had several million tons of materials that could not be shipped out, Comrade Wan Li said: You have communications links with all parts of the country. There must be no further stockpiling. The railways should serve the localities in their economic development.

In the afternoon, Comrade Wan Li personally inspected the construction site. He saw the 3,000 meter bridge at Xinxiang, which has been completed, and Xinxiang south station, now under construction, and listened to reports given by responsible worksite comrades. He asked a stream of questions about work quality, scale, and costs, and discussed these issues with the responsible comrades.

Wan Li was affable and approachable. Everyone aired their views in an atmosphere of vigor and liveliness.

Comrade Wan Li stressed: It is necessary to concentrate forces for a battle of annihilation. The project must not be delayed; it must be turned into production capacity as soon as possible. He gave a good evaluation of the experiences in economizing on land occupation in the course of building the railroad.

During his inspection, Comrade Wan Li showed great concern for the livelihood of the local masses. He asked (Liu Zhongxuan), deputy secretary of Xinxiang City CPC Committee and mayor, what arrangements had been made for the peasants' livelihood after the construction of Xinxiang south station occupied over 1,000 mu of their farmland.

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(Liu Zhongxuan) said: We have organized them to develop tertiary industry and get rich through hard work. Comrade Wan Li expressed satisfaction with this.

Comrade Wan Li also toured Xinxiang City by car. On the morning of 6 November, he received responsible comrades of the party, government, People's Congress, and CPPCC of the city and prefecture, together with old comrades who had retired to the second line, and was photographed with them as a memento

QIAO SHI INSPECTS SHANGHAI PUBLIC SECURITY

OW102150 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1556 GMT 10 Nov 85

[Text] Shanghai, 9 Nov (XINHUA) -- Qiao Shi, member of the Political Bureau and Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee and secretary of its Political and Legal Commission, recently inspected Shanghai to familiarize himself with the political and legal work as well as public security in Shanghai. He pointed out that thanks to the struggle to hit hard at serious criminal activities over the past 2 years, public security in Shanghai and the entire nation has greatly improved. He also stressed that problems still exist in both social ethics and public security and that the struggle should not be relaxed.

While meeting with Shanghai's leading political and legal cadres, Comrade Qiao Shi emphatically pointed out that it is necessary to deal hard and fast blows to all major criminal offenders and economic criminals in accordance with the law. At the same time, it is necessary to deal with the issue in a comprehensive manner and achieve notable results, thereby laying a good foundation for future public security work.

Comrade Qiao Shi called on the political and legal departments to actively engage in investigation and study, to adapt themselves to the new situation of opening to the outside world and enlivening the domestic situation, to learn about management work and to provide legal services and protection to activities of opening to the outside world and enlivening the domestic situation. The existence and development of urban individual economies are beneficial to enlivening the domestic economy. But guidance and control are also needed in this regard. Against those few lawbreakers that have seriously threatened public security, sanctions are a must. Those who deserve harsh punishment must receive it.

Comrade Qiao Shi also urged the cadres to further strengthen propaganda on the legal system and to carry out persistent education on the legal system among the masses. He said: Propaganda on the legal system must be fully based on fact and must be carried out in various forms and in a dramatic manner.

NI ZHIFU AT ACFTU EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING

OW101431 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1150 GMT 9 Nov 85

[By reporter Huang Fengchu]

[Text] Beijing, 9 Nov (XINHUA) -- The 3d meeting of the 10th Executive Committee of the All-China Federation of Trade Union [ACFTU] was held in Beijing today.

A meeting of the presidium held in the morning adopted the agenda for the 3d meeting of the 10th Executive Committee. It examined and adopted the draft resolutions "Fight in Unity, Make Reforms and Innovations, and Contribute to the Fulfillment of the Seventh 5-Year Plan" and "Opinion on Strengthening the Work of Urban Trade Unions in the Course of Reforming the Economic System," which were submitted to the Executive Committee for deliberation. The meeting examined issues related to personnel of the leading organs of the ACFTU.

The presidium meeting approved the requests of Comrades Gu Dachun, Wang Jiachong, and Jiang Yi to resign as vice chairmen of the ACFTU and suggested that the third Executive Committee meeting adopt a decision accordingly. It approved the request of Comrade Liu Shi and relieved him of his post as member of the ACFTU Secretariat. The meeting relieved Comrade Chen Junsheng of his post as member of the ACFTU Secretariat in view of his job transfer and suggested that the third Executive Committee meeting adopt a decision on relieving him of his post as vice chairman of the ACFTU.

Comrades Gu Dachun, Wang Jiachong, Jiang Yi, and Liu Shi are veteran comrades who have done trade union work for decades. They have contributed much to workers movement and trade union work in China.

Ni Zhifu, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and chairman of the ACFTU, attended and addressed the meeting. He said: The main topics of discussion at this executive meeting are: implementing the guidelines of the National Conference of Party Delegates and, in light of the realities of workers movement and trade union work, focusing on studying the questions related to mobilizing and organizing workers throughout the nation to fulfill the Seventh 5-Year Plan, as well as to strengthening the work of urban trade unions in the course of reforming the economic system.

He said: The recently concluded National Conference of Party Delegates clearly charted the direction for continued advance for the whole party's work as well as for workers movement and trade union work. The current task of trade union organizations at all levels is to conscientiously study and implement the guidelines of the National Conference of Party Delegates, mobilize and organize workers throughout China to work for the fulfillment of all the tasks laid down by the conference. At present we should proceed from two aspects in doing the trade union work. First, we should organize and build a sound contingent of workers and encourage workers throughout China to strive to fulfill the Seventh 5-Year Plan. Second, we should strengthen the work of trade unions in cities, so they will be fully functional in reforming the economic system and in developing the two civilizations.

RENMIN RIBAO ON GRAIN PURCHASE CONTRACT SYSTEM

HK070723 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 2 Nov 85 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Perfect the Grain Purchase Contract System"]

[Text] This year is the first year we have enforced a contract system for purchasing grain from peasants. Today, this newspaper reports that Zhejiang Province, as well as other provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions, has achieved good results in the implementation of this system. This shows that it is necessary and feasible to reform the system for purchasing grain and other farm products. We must persevere in carrying out this reform so as to better suit the production and sale of grain to the new situation in the development of the rural commodity economy and in the readjustment of the rural economic structure.

According to estimates by the department concerned, the grain output of the whole country this year will be somewhat less than that of last year, which saw bumper harvests. There are two main reasons for this: First, with the readjustment of the rural economic structure, the area of farmland for planting grain crops has been reduced in a planned way; and second, there have been more serious natural disasters this year than last year. The reduction in grain output should arouse our sufficient attention and should prompt us to do the grain purchase work better.

However, some comrades now doubt the method of purchasing grain from peasants according to contracts, and a small number of comrades even want to backpedal to the old system of purchasing grain according to plans and assigning purchase quotas to the peasants. Here, we think that it is necessary to discuss these opinions realistically.

Reforming the state mandatory and quota grain purchase system and replacing it with the contract purchase system is a major measure adopted by the central authorities after careful investigations and studies when great achievements have been made in the reform of the rural economic structure. This not only marks a major change in the method of purchasing and selling grain, but also represents an important part of the rural reform's second stage. In our country, the old method of state monopoly for grain purchases and marketing and the mandatory arrangement of the peasants' production of grain and other farm products by administrative means played an important role in the past. However, with the development of the rural situation, especially with the development of the commodity economy, the defects of the old system became more and more prominent. Under the old system, peasants, as producers, could not directly link their production with market demand, so production was separated from marketing, and products could not meet the increasingly diversified demands of the people; what's more, the quality of farm products worsened and the variety of farm products declined. As a result, agricultural production as a whole became stagnant and stayed at the same level. The purpose of reforming the mandatory and quota purchase system is to change this state of affairs so as to leave agricultural production regulation to the mechanisms of the planned commodity economy and to enable the peasants to act as relatively independent commodity producers who can arrange their production on their own and can link their production with market demands and arrange production in the light of social needs. At the same time, as the law of value is applied to grain production, the supply and demand of grain may be better balanced.

When the contract purchase system was put into practice this year, various localities had not made sufficient mental preparations for the new system and this unavoidably gave rise to some problems. For example, some localities did not write the contracts clearly; some localities did not rightly grasp the work of signing contracts with peasants and could not take remedial measures in time; and some localities merely changed the purchase system in name. Although there are various shortcomings and defects, we have already taken a definite step forward. Now we should not backpedal to the old system merely because we have encountered some minor problems. If we return to the old road, our grain production would lose momentum and would just stay at a low level. In order to enliven the rural economy and develop grain production, we must take the important step of replacing the mandatory and quota-assigning purchase system with the contract purchase system. We should sum up experience in this regard and continue to improve the new system so as to blaze a new trail.

The experience of Zhejiang Province and some other localities in the past year shows that the most important thing for ensuring the contract purchase of grain is that the authorities at all levels pay full attention to this work rather than just leaving the grain department alone to deal with it. We should strengthen ideological and political work to arouse the peasants' enthusiasm for selling grain to the state. At the same time, we should give awards to those who fulfill the purchase contracts by offering some farming production materials to them so as to arouse the peasants' enthusiasm for planting grain crops and signing purchase contracts with the state.

The winter has come and we will soon begin the work of concluding grain purchase contracts for next year with peasants. All localities should sum up their experience this year and make proper arrangements for next year's work. In a word, we must further improve the new system for purchasing farm products and must not backpedal to the old path.

RENMIN RIBAO STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF SCIENTIFIC DATA

HK060913 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 31 Oct 85 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Scientific Management Needs Scientific Statistics"]

[Text] The State Council's leading group for scientific work has decided to conduct a nationwide survey on science and technology this winter and next spring. This corresponds with scientific and technological system reform and will serve as a basic method for implementing the policy on science and technology. The units concerned should attach importance to this survey.

Many people are probably not familiar with such a survey, and some people will probably take it as a matter of little importance. One of the strategic tasks set by the CPC Central Committee in its suggestions on the Seventh 5-Year Plan is to invigorate the economy by relying on scientific and technological progress. But what is the basic situation in independent research and development institutions in China? How much research and development capacity do trades, undertakings, and enterprises have? How should we arrange our scientific and technological strength according to the requirements of reforms? What is the ratio between the input and output of scientific and technological work? Is the distribution of scientific and technological personnel rational? How should we decide on the orientation of training scientific and technological personnel? Only a survey on science and technology can explicitly explain these questions and provide a scientific basis for managerial departments in strengthening macro-control and working out correct policies on science and technology.

In his article on the "Work Methods of Party Committees," Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out: "We must pay attention to the quantitative aspect of a situation or problem and make a basic quantitative analysis." "To this day many of our comrades still do not understand that they must attend to the quantitative aspect of things -- the basic statistics, the main percentages, and the quantitative limits that determine the quality of things. They do not have 'figures' in their heads and, as a result, cannot help making mistakes."

Party committees should have "figures" in their heads and scientific and technological management should not be divorced from systematic statistics. For a long time, scientific and technological management in China has lacked systematic, basic data that embody the characteristics of scientific and technological activities. Some of the data we have only reflect partial or regional phenomena, are full of "examples," and do not comprise a concept or definition. Thus it is very difficult to make a comparison between these data and the relevant norms, and decisions based on these data are usually impractical. As everyone is aware, when an erroneous trend arises, it always finds some partial "examples" to deal with the entity; similarly, a correct trend can be negated by using certain "examples." Data that do not reflect the nature and law of things can possibly lead us astray. In this respect, we had profound lessons in the past. Therefore, we must take this survey as the point of departure and, on the basis of summing up our experience in an all-round way, gradually form a new statistical system of science and technology so as to promote the modernization of scientific and technological management in China.

ECONOMISTS ON ECONOMIC PATTERN TRANSFORMATION

HK120751 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 2 Nov 85 p 3

[Article by Liu Guoguang and Zhao Renwei: "The Question of Dual Structure in the Course of Pattern Transformation" -- Excerpted from "Several Questions in the Current Reform of the Economic Structure" the original text of which was carried in JINGJIXUE WENZHAI No 11, 1985]

[Text] The reform of the economic structure is essentially the transformation from one operating pattern to another. The transformation of patterns can be achieved in two ways: One is by the "package" method, whereby the various principal links of the economic structure are reformed simultaneously; another is by the "progressive" method, where the various principal links of the economic structure are gradually reformed one after the other. The ordinary advantages and disadvantages of the two methods are familiar to economists. In recent years, China has adopted the progressive method in restructuring its economy. Is the method of gradual progress correct? Does it conform to China's actual conditions? The answers by China's economists to these questions are in the affirmative. This is because: 1) Viewed from the broad background of the reform, China's relatively low level of productive forces; dual economic structure; vast territory; extremely uneven development of different regions; and lack of managerial personnel and experience, make it very difficult to switch from one pattern to another simultaneously. 2) Due to the "leftist" deviation in the guiding thought, the factor of the military communist supply system in China's economic structure increased to some extent from 1956, when the structure was initially defined, to 1978, when the 11th CPC Central Committee proposed its reform at its 3d Plenary Session. This resulted in China having a higher degree of centralization, egalitarianism, seclusion, and materialism than East European countries when it started its reform. This reality also made it necessary for China to take a relatively longer transformation time for its reform. 3) The initial experience gained in the past 6 years also shows that the reform cannot be accomplished in one move but should be carried forward, wave upon wave. For example, the process of gradual progress is needed to promote reforms from the rural areas to the cities, from distribution to the circulation and production fields, from a small number of enterprises and cities to many enterprises and cities and even the entire nation, and from the coastal areas to the hinterland. Naturally, the progress of various reforms cannot be completely separated from one another; they are interrelated and intersected.

Since the reform is being conducted according to the progressive method, it is impossible to avoid a situation characterized by the temporary existence of a dual structure. China's reform, particularly the reform of the entire economic structure with the focus on the urban economy, which was conducted after the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, has consciously or unconsciously, followed the track of a dual structure. The method of gradual progress and the gradual growth and decline of the relative strength in the dual structure may prevent a great shock in the course of the reform. However, the mingling of two different structures may also bring about a series of knotty problems in economic operations. To date, people have strongly noted the following problems: 1) In the succession of the old structure by the new, certain discrepancies often emerge between the two operating structures. For example, when some measures of direct control in the old structure were discarded, the measures of indirect control in the new structure failed to adopt correspondingly and promptly. When the distorted price system and the financial and banking systems have not been changed to any large extent, it is difficult for the indirect control measures to play their proper roles. Moreover, for a long time many cadres in charge of economic work have been accustomed to managing the enterprises under their command through administrative orders. As soon as the orders are repealed, they seem to be at a loss as to what to do. The lack of macroeconomic control is a knotty problem we are facing in the reform.

2) After enterprises production is divided, one under mandatory planning and one free from mandatory planning, the production tasks under mandatory planning are often given a guarantee of material supply. As a result, some enterprises would rather accept production tasks under mandatory planning than production quotas from mandatory planning. When the output ratio is inconsistent with the input ratio (the guaranteed portion of material supply), it often results in unfair distribution of profits. As a result, with regard to production planning, the enterprises strive to reduce production quotas under mandatory planning and to obtain more quotas for goods with greater value and higher profit, which are free from mandatory planning. With regard to the supply of raw and semifinished materials, they strive to increase quotas under mandatory supply in order to reduce the losses sustained from materials purchased at high prices on the market. This situation also makes it difficult to seek the criteria for appraising enterprise performance, and to prevent the criteria for judging planned output, output value, and profits, being distorted.

The contradictions and frictions in the dual structure also find expression in the double prices of similar products. Because the products covered by the plan are sold at relatively lower planned prices, while the products not covered by the plan are sold at relatively higher negotiated or market prices, the products covered by the plan often flow in another direction, thus affecting the supply of goods and materials to production and construction projects covered by the plan. The gap between the two prices also gives rise to profiteering activities seeking illegally exorbitant profits, and weakens the effectiveness of market supervision. Because some products not covered by the plan have great value and high profits, and because for the time being it is hard to control the flow of products with economic means, some localities and township enterprises blindly develop them. This is unfavorable to the rationalization of production structure. With the double price system in chaos, the various localities form their own material supply systems to ensure their own interests. This also intensifies local separation, trade barriers, and the tendency toward a "barter trade." When some localities, enterprises, and individuals derive huge profits from the price difference, more and more people vie with one another to follow suit, contributing to an inflated consumption fund.

The friction in the dual structure cited above is hardly avoidable in the course of the progressive reform. However, to ensure normal economic operations and the smooth progress of the reform, it is also necessary to reduce, as far as possible, the above-mentioned friction and confusion. How can we achieve this objective under such complicated conditions? We can at least take into consideration the following aspects: 1) The gradual reduction of direct control measures and the gradual increase of indirect control measures should be coordinated. In other words, while relaxing control over microeconomic activities, we should exercise proper macroeconomic controls. It is inadvisable to take new measures of decentralization lest the lack of macroeconomic regulatory mechanisms becomes more serious. 2) If the operating mechanisms of the original structure cannot be completely discarded, we should continue to preserve the effectiveness and inviolability of the original operating mechanisms by administrative orders, to prevent spontaneous forces outside the plan undermining the state plan. That is to say, we should properly separate the two structures so as to reduce the friction between them. 3) Given the relative separation of the two structures, we should also try as far as possible to create normal operating conditions and control measures for the new economic structure which is being gradually established. For example, the production activities of an enterprise, which are not covered by mandatory planning, should be incorporated as far as possible in the competitive market system. We should also learn to control and regulate these activities by using such economic parameters as taxation, interest, and price, to prevent the two extreme practices of either exercising control through material supply or taking a laissez-faire attitude.

As far as China's economic circles are concerned, the question of a dual structure is a completely new and difficult problem. However, we are confronted with it now. If we can proceed from China's actual conditions, conduct serious experiments, and gradually achieve the objective of reform through a transitional period of the dual structure, we can perhaps provide some useful experience for the reform of the socialist economic structure as a whole. If our experiments do not prove quite so effective, they will still provide some enlightenment on how to conduct the reform more satisfactorily.

CIRCULAR BANS UNAUTHORIZED MILITARY UNIFORMS

OW101321 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1158 GMT 9 Nov 85

[Text] Beijing, 9 Nov (XINHUA) -- The Ministries of Finance, Commerce, and Light Industry, the State Administration for Industry and Commerce, and the PLA General Staff, Political, and Logistics Departments on 2 November jointly issued a "Circular on Strictly Banning Unauthorized Manufacturing and Selling of Military and Police Uniforms."

The circular says: Recently, some units and individuals in Shanxi, Guizhou, Sichuan, Liaoning, Jilin, Heilongjiang, Hebei, Jiangsu, and Hubei have been manufacturing and selling military and police uniforms without permission. This has made it difficult for people to distinguish between servicemen, policemen, and civilians. In some areas, lawless elements were found wearing military or police uniforms to commit crimes, resulting in a deterioration of social order. Military and police uniforms are solely for members of the people's armed groups. Police uniforms are a symbol of law enforcement. Unauthorized manufacturing and selling of the uniforms are illegal and must be strictly banned.

The circular says: The production of current military and police uniforms and materials specially made for their use is to be arranged by the PLA General Political Department. No state or collective units or individuals are permitted to produce or sell them without the approval of the PLA General Logistics Department or the Ministry of Public Security. All military and police uniforms, material specially made for their exclusive use, or their imitations (with identical colors or similar make) will be confiscated as soon as they are discovered by the public security or industry and commerce administrative organs at all levels. Depending on the seriousness of the offense, the offenders will be subjected to criticism or education or be ordered to sign a written statement of repentance or be fined by the industry and commerce administrative departments according to relevant regulations.

PLA MEETING ON BUILDING RESERVE UNITS CONCLUDES

HK100301 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Nov 85

[Text] The all-PLA meeting convened in Zhuzhou City to exchange experiences in the building of reserve units concluded today after 8 days in session. Through on-the-spot meetings and exchange of experiences, the participants got a clearer picture of future guidelines and tasks. During the meeting He Qizong, deputy chief of staff of the PLA, made an important speech. He fully affirmed the achievements and experiences of the Army reserve division in Zhuzhou, and put forward new demands on consolidating and improving the reserve units in accordance with the instructions of the CPC Central Committee, State Council, and Central Military Commission.

Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Mao Zhiyong, Deputy Secretary Liu Fusheng, and Guangzhou Military Region Political Commissar Zhang Zhongxian also spoke at the meeting.

Chen Chao, director of the Mobilization Department of the PLA General Staff Department; Zhang Wannian, deputy commander of Guangzhou Military Region; and Jiang Jinliu, commander of Hunan Military District, spoke at the conclusion of the meeting.

The meeting held: This Zhuzhou meeting will have a profound impact on implementing in depth the spirit of the enlarged meeting of the Central Military Commission, building reserve units in a planned way, and strengthening the Army's reserve forces. The meeting held: To ensure the consolidation and improvement of the reserve units, which have not long been established, it is essential to rely closely on the leadership of the local CPC committees and government at all levels. The professional departments should cooperate with each other, be bold in pioneering, follow the regulations of the new military service law, and do still better in building the reserve units.

Radio Commentary

HK100305 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Nov 85

[Station commentary: "Strengthen the Building of the Reserve Units"]

[Excerpts] The recent Zhuzhou meeting to exchange experiences in building reserve units tells us that these units form an important part of the Army's reserve forces. They constitute an important organizational form of achieving rapid mobilization in wartime, and are also a backbone force in building the two civilizations. Whether in peacetime or wartime, and whether in national defense or economic construction, strengthening the building of the reserve units is of very great significance. Hence, to combine a crack regular Army with a powerful reserve force is the path we must follow to build a modern national defense system and an important guarantee for opposing a war of aggression in the future.

We must do a good job in building the reserve divisions in light of the state's financial and material condition, strengthen the reserve forces, truly ensure that they train soldiers from an early stage in peacetime and provide a large number of soldiers in wartime, and guarantee that, following streamlining and reorganization, our Armed Forces can shoulder their glorious mission of protecting the motherland's security and the four modernizations drive.

In the course of building the reserve units, the party, government, and Army departments must work to grasp the work together. The experiences of Zhuzhou have proven this point.

We profoundly believe that under the impetus of this meeting, the building of the Zhuzhou reserve division, the launching of militia work throughout the province, and the strengthening of the reserve force throughout the Army will reach a new level.

PAPER LAUDS RESTAURANT'S PARTY BRANCH SECRETARY

HK120010 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 3 Nov 85 pp 1, 4

[Feature by reporter Ou Qinglin: "He Is Willing To Give His All for the Interests of the People -- The Story of Du Jingang, a Model Secretary of a Party Branch"]

[Excerpts] On 30 May 1985, a family of three moved to a new residential building in Beijing's Xingfu Estate II. Since they did not have any large furniture, the move was completed in only one trip.

Even before the joy of moving to a new house was over, 3 days later, the head of the family was sent to the emergency room of Shoudu Xiehe Hospital. Unfortunately, he died the next morning.

The grievous news shocked several thousand workers and staff in the catering trade in Beijing's eastern district. Many comrades who knew him could not hold back their tears. They shouted with deep feeling: "How could such a nice man die!? He should not die!"

At a forum with the CPC Committee of the eastern district catering company held a month later, the Central Discipline Inspection Commission, the work team for conducting education in party spirit, style, and discipline sent by the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee to the eastern district, and the Beijing Municipal Discipline Inspection Committee discovered from exemplary deeds that he was a shining example in the service trade and a fine party member and cadre who struggled and dedicated himself to lofty ideals.

He was Du Jingang, the party branch secretary of a restaurant in Dongdan, Beijing. He died at the age of only 49.

Du Jingang, who worked hard day and night, had a lingering illness. Some comrades persuaded him to see a doctor and take a few days rest, but he forgot about all this when he got involved in work. Du Jingang, an ordinary secretary of a basic level party branch, worked hard year in and year out for the cause of the party, people, and communism, without attracting public attention. Throughout his life, he showed what a party member should be like.

Commentator's Article

HK120012 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 3 Nov 85 p 1

[Commentator's article: "To Give Is the Duty of a Communist"]

[Text] As a lofty outlook on life, the saying "The significance of life lies in dedication and not extortion" is being practiced by thousands upon thousands of people and being accepted by even more people. With the spirit of "sacrificing my life for the happiness of the billion people," the stirring deeds of the heroes on the Guangxi and Yunnan frontlines in devoting their lives command respect among the people. Du Jingang, a model party branch secretary, selflessly dedicated his life at an ordinary post. Such dedication made without attracting public attention also touches the people and enables them to realize the true meaning of life.

To be dedicated is the duty of party members. Such dedication means serving the people, society, the socialist modernization program, and lofty communist ideals. While educating young people, Du Jingang said: "A man should not give too much thought to personal gain or loss, but should see how much he has contributed to mankind and the party's cause." This was his motto. Attaining the goal of communists to wholeheartedly serve the people covered his substantial and valuable life.

It was Du Jingang's staunch belief to unceasingly struggle for lofty ideals and give his all for the people's interests. With fervent enthusiasm, he plunged into the reform of the economic structure focused on the urban economy to probe into the new problems emerging in reform, so as to practically solve them on the basis of thorough investigations and scientific analysis. With a practical and realistic attitude, he conducted ideological and political work in a lively manner, immersed himself among the masses, and throbbed with the pulse of the masses. Besides having an intimate understanding of others, he also respected, trusted, and cared for other people. He solved many difficult problems for the masses and successfully conducted ideological education in a manner accepted by the masses, which, as a result, deepened their understanding, heightened their awareness, and aroused their initiative. He set strict demands on himself in accordance with the spirit of being "the first to bear hardships and the last to enjoy comforts." He properly wielded his power, never abused it for personal gains, and set a fine example in straightening out party style with his exemplary deeds.

Du Jingang faithfully fulfilled the duties of a party member. His deeds embody the lofty sentiments of making fewer requirements but more contributions to the prosperity of the country and people, and explicitly indicate the party spirit of party members. How should party members give full play to their exemplary role in the new historical period? We can get a very good idea from Du Jingang's thoughts and actions.

SYMPOSIUM ON PLANNED REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT HELD

HK120427 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 12 Nov 85 p1

[By staff reporter Zhang Kewen]

[Text] Nanchang -- Experts from all over China are taking a farsighted look at regional development in a special symposium which opened here yesterday.

Looking as far ahead as the year 2021, more than 200 local leaders, cadres, economists and academics have gathered in this capital of Jiangxi Province to share ideas and learn from each other.

Prior to the nation's current continuing reforms most areas had no need of their own development plans. They simply had to follow the lead set by the central authorities. Now, however, each locality has more freedom to develop its own plans within the overall national development strategy which includes localised plans. The new situation also demands that local authorities have their own strategies for development.

One symposium participant yesterday pointed out the importance of local strategy if the country is to fulfill the aims set down at the 12th National Party Congress in 1982 -- to quadruple 1980's national industrial and agricultural output value by the end of the century.

The symposium was initiated by economist Yu Guangyuan and 11 other officials and academics from such places as the State Commission for Restructuring the Economic System, the State Economic Commission, the State Science and Technology Commission, and Chinese Academy of Social Sciences and the newspaper WORLD ECONOMIC HERALD.

Yesterday Yu explained that in the past, localities were virtually not required to have their own strategic plans for development as they mechanically followed the central authorities' unified plans. As a result, he said, localities lacked vitality, creativity and initiative and the nation suffered undue losses. Now, he said, with local development plans, national economic and social development will be greatly strengthened and more possibilities and better ways to develop the country will be brought to light.

Many participants are placing high hopes on the symposium. Yang Jiuru, director of the economic research institute of Changzhou City, Jiangsu Province, told CHINA DAILY. "We've come here to hear as many opinions as possible on our city's draft strategic plan for economic and social development and learn from others' experiences in this respect."

Changzhou is one of China's most developed cities. Nevertheless, Yang said, the city has met new problems in its development and, Yang said, his authority believed it was important for Changzhou to make a serious analysis of its strong and weak points and on this basis draw a strategic plan for the future development. "In this way, we can overcome our weak points and play our strong points to the full," he said.

Another hopeful participant was Xie Mingde, deputy director of the planning commission of Zhengzhou City, capital of Henan Province. "Lack of strategic plans in the past has slowed down our city's development," he said in an interview with CHINA DAILY. Annual losses caused by electricity shortage are estimated at 100 million yuan, said Xie.

REPORT ON VISIT TO LARGEST NUCLEAR FUEL PLANT

HK121101 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0825 GMT 9 Nov 85

[By Dai Yaping: "A First Visit to China's 'Oak Ridge'" -- ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Beijing, 9 Nov (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- People who are familiar with the development of the U.S. nuclear industry know that Oak Ridge, by the Tennessee River, is a nuclear industrial base, where the United States' largest nuclear fuel plant is situated.

An official of the Chinese Ministry of Nuclear Industry told this reporter: "Our next stop will be China's 'Oak Ridge.'" Our plane flew over the Tenggelí Desert and took us to a horseshoe-shaped valley in northwest China, where China's nuclear fuel production base is situated.

Like China's nuclear fuel component factory, this huge uranium isotope separation factory was built in the fifties by Chinese engineers and technicians through their own efforts. In January 1964, this factory produced the first batch of highly enriched uranium products.

Before entering the main workshop of the factory, it was very difficult to imagine the shape of the machine which produces highly enriched uranium. On entering the workshop, I was fascinated by the scene ahead: A group of machines were operating swiftly with a low humming sound. In both formation and posture, this group of machines is by no means inferior to the terracotta warriors and horses found in Qingshihuang's tomb which are now on exhibit in the museum. The difference is this: Those terracotta warriors and horses receive thousands of visitors every day, whereas this group of armored warriors is separated from the outside world. An engineer accompanying this reporter said that I was one of the first lucky persons to have visited the factory.

The Chinese Government's arms reduction and limitation program has made the responsible persons of the factory, who underwent difficult years of pioneering, feel profoundly the great pressure exerted on the factory by such a move. The Ministry of Nuclear Industry ordered the factory to terminate its history of producing solely military products and to increase the production of uranium enriched to a low level in order to make full preparations for the construction of several nuclear power plants.

A responsible person of the factory said that their reform principle is "carrying out diversified operation by taking the nuclear as the main factor." Therefore, this "Oak Ridge" of China's will no longer produce solely uranium products. It will shift its nuclear fuel technology to producing civilian products such as ferrosilicon, dicyclopentadienyl iron, electric massage vibrator machines, negative air ion generators, and neon lights. Now the factory is making preparations for the construction of the first chocolate production line in northwest China. It will also introduce an ice-cream production line from Italy.

Strolling on the boulevard in "Oak Ridge," one forgets one is in the windy and dusty northwest, still less can one feel that one is in the world of the atom. Obviously, the environmental protection work here is very good.

Section chief Huang, who is in charge of radiation protection work, told the reporter: According to the safety regulations of the factory, the workers must change their clothes before entering the factory area; they must wear pneumatic jackets and masks whenever and wherever there is radiation; and they must take a shower and gargle with medicated water before leaving the factory. At the exit of each workshop, there is a radiation testing instrument with which every worker's hand is tested before leaving the workshop. If the hand carries radiation, the red light on the instrument comes on and a humming sound can be heard. In this case, the worker is required to wash once again until he has cleansed himself of radiation.

The Chinese state standard provides that radioactive material inhaled annually by an individual must not exceed 50 milligrams. This is far lower than the standard of 260 milligrams set by some countries. For over 20 years since the factory was built, no one in the factory has inhaled more than 3 milligrams of radioactive material.

Section chief Zhao told this reporter: The radiation and environmental protection section of the factory is composed of 154 persons specialized in radiation protection, and each workshop has its own full-time personnel in charge of radiation protection. There are five doctors in the occupational disease department of the factory's hospital. The hospital gives the workers regular medical checks and urine tests and keeps their dosage files. In places where problems can easily arise, there are strict rules and regulations concerning operation, supervision, and checks, and there is also an alarm system. Therefore, no major accident has taken place here since the founding of the factory.

The factory also exercises strict control over the discharge of waste water from the factory so as not to pollute headwaters. According to the Chinese state standard, waste water with 50 micrograms of radioactive material per liter or above must undergo polluted water treatment before being discharged. This standard is equal to the U.S. standard. Radioactive material contained in each liter of waste water discharged from the factory to rivers has never exceeded 3 micrograms.

Deputy Factory Director Lu said: As the factory pays close attention to safety and radiation protection work, the environment around the factory area is quite clean. People probably will not believe that the radiation discharged in the air by this large nuclear factory is far less than that discharged by the nearby thermal power plant, the phosphate fertilizer plant, and the aluminum plant.

JIANGSU STATION COMMENTARY ON JOB QUALIFICATIONS

OW091349 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Station commentary: "It Is All the More Necessary To Stress Principle When Choosing a Person for a Job in the New Period."]

[Text] Not long ago, something very absurd happened at (Xinqiao) Township in Danyang County, Jiangsu. The township party committee and some enterprise cadres who were party members vied with each other in expressing sympathy and solicitude for an economic criminal who had been sentenced to imprisonment and in promising to employ him. They put on a farce of regarding a parasite as the God of Wealth. With this typical incident in mind, we cannot but ponder deeply the question: What criterion should we use when choosing a person for a job in the new historical period? Our party has consistently upheld both ability and political integrity as the criterion for choosing a person for a job and stressed the need to uphold principle and party spirit when employing someone. This is especially so during the new period when we promote the four modernizations.

The party has specifically pointed out: Our cadres must become younger in average age, better educated, and more professionally competent under the prerequisite of becoming more revolutionary. Why is this so? This is because, fundamentally speaking, we are promoting socialist modernization, not any other kind of modernization. China must greatly strengthen socialist spiritual civilization while implementing the policy of invigorating the domestic economy, opening to the outside world, and promoting material civilization, and take a socialist road with Chinese characteristics. Obviously, only by relying on qualified personnel who are able to keep to socialist orientation and possess both ability and political integrity can we fulfill this great and Herculean historical task.

At present, some units regard those law breakers who are good at reaping profits by fair means or foul as so-called able men and put them in important positions. This is erroneous because such units have departed from the party spirit and the correct stand and ignored the political integrity of those they want to employ.

It must also be pointed out that whether we stress principle or not while employing a person also shows whether our party style is correct or not. Wherever the party style is not correct and wherever party cadres love winning and dining and resort to boasting, flattery, and touting, party spirit will be ignored and the criterion of having both ability and political integrity will not be upheld when a person is chosen for a job. If all party cadres can uphold the party spirit and principle and continuously correct the party style, the right persons can be chosen for the right jobs. Then the absurd notion of regarding a parasite as the God of Wealth can be basically prevented.

NI XIANCE OUTLINES JIANGXI EDUCATION REFORM

OW130428 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Nov 85

[Text] The provincial conference on educational work opened at the Jiangxi Hotel this morning. Provincial party, government, and military leading Comrades Wan Shaofen, Liu Fangren, Ni Xiance, Xu Qin, Wang Zhaorong, Wang Baotian, Lu Xiuzhen, Di Sheng, Wu Ping, and (Quan Guisun) attended the meeting. Ni Xiance, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee and governor of Jiangxi, addressed the meeting. His speech consisted of three parts: 1) understand the situation, improve information service, and firmly undertake educational reform; 2) carefully plan construction projects and energetically expand all categories of educational undertakings in order to train qualified personnel for the four modernizations; and 3) effectively strengthen the leadership and adopt firm measures to ensure smooth development of education in our province.

Comrade Ni Xiance said: Jiangxi's education should develop slightly faster than the national average level. Starting now, the 9-year compulsory education system should be enforced in a measured way, stage by stage and prefecture by prefecture, with a goal of 70 percent of Jiangxi's population undergoing regular secondary education. A major point in the reform of the educational system in our province is to expand the secondary vocational and technical education. During the Seventh 5-Year Plan period, enrollment of regular secondary schools will be progressively increased by 8.5 percent each year with the 1985 figures as the base; that of technical schools, 15 percent each year; and that of urban and rural vocational schools, 9 percent. By 1990 the total enrollment of all vocational and technical schools at the senior middle school level will be about the same as that of regular middle schools. At the same time, vocational and technical courses will be opened in regular middle schools, including major ones.

Short-term vocational universities will also be set up so that a vocational educational network will be gradually established that suits the conditions in our province. This network will cover all levels and trades and will be rationally structured and smoothly connected with the regular education sector. During the Seventh 5-Year Plan period, the enrollment of institutes of higher learning in our province will increase at an average of 9.4 percent each year, while the total number of graduates in these 5 years will be 50 percent over the Sixth 5-Year Plan period. Postgraduate enrollment will increase 10 percent each year so that by 1990 the enrollment will be more than triple the enrollment in 1984.

Adult higher education will also be developed according to needs. Broadcasting universities; correspondence and evening universities; and vocational part time and other forms of universities will also be set up. Examinations for self-study students at college and secondary professional levels will continue to be held. By 1984 or a little later, illiteracy among children, youth, and adults in our province should be basically eliminated. Education for peasants should continue. Comrade Ni Xiance called on leading party and government cadres at all levels throughout Jiangxi to further study the central leading comrades' instructions on education work and the CPC Central Committee's decision on reform of the educational system, to place education at the strategic level in day-to-day work and list it on the agenda as an important item, and to attach importance to and carefully carry out educational work as they do economic work. During the Seventh 5-Year Plan period, the increase rate of educational expenses should be 1.5 percent higher than that of revenues. Proportionately more of local reserve funds -- provincial, city, prefectural, and country reserve funds -- should be used on education.

Xie Jinguan, director of the provincial Education Bureau, gave some explanations on the opinions of the Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee and government about how to implement the CPC Central Committee's decision on reform of the educational system.

GUANGDONG DENIES RUMOR OF MUTILATED CHILDREN

HK120756 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1050 GMT 10 Nov 85

[Text] Guangzhou, 10 November (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- Certain overseas papers have carried reports of beggars mutilating children and a peasant woman selling her baby. This allegedly happened in Guangzhou, Shenzhen, and Zhuhai. Now the whole truth has come out after a special investigation by the public security organ. Kong Qingyang, officer in charge of the security office of the Guangdong Provincial Public Security Bureau, told Hong Kong and Macao reporters in Guangzhou this morning that the reports do not tally with the actual situation.

On the so-called "beggars mutilating children," Kong Qingyang said: The fact is that a child with severed limbs who was begging along the Long Dike in Guangzhou was a 15-year-old boy called Cao Shichang, who had come to Guangzhou from Guangfa District in Hunan's Jiahe County. His limbs were crushed by a train when he tried to sneak into Guangzhou on a freight train in May, but unfortunately fell down. He was sent to a hospital by railway workers and policemen for emergency treatment, and since he was so seriously injured, his left arm and both legs were amputated. He stayed in the hospital for more than a month. The railway department paid all his hospital expenses, amounting to 1,692 yuan. On 2 August, just about 2 weeks later, after he had returned home, he came to Guangzhou to beg with his elder brother. The department concerned has made proper arrangements for the placement of the two and has continued to get medical treatment for Cao Shichang.

Referring to the report on a peasant woman selling her baby, Kong Qingyang said: The woman who was reported and whose picture was carried by a Hong Kong paper has been identified through investigation as 29-year-old Chen Saimei, who came from Nantang District in Guangdong's Lufeng County. The baby was her 2-year-old daughter Zheng Huisheng. Due to difficulties she faced, she came to Shenzhen to beg, but she had never thought of selling her baby. It is said that on the day she was asked many questions by a Hong Kong reporter, Chen Saimei, who only speaks Chaozhou dialect and who did not understand the questions, gave no answers. The department concerned held that the report of the Hong Kong paper distorted the facts. The mother and baby have been sent back to their hometown, and proper arrangements have been made for them.

As to some other rumors, such as a certain Hong Kong compatriot who lost his 4-year-old son 4 years ago reportedly discovering his son begging on Gongbei Street in Zhuhai City with mutilated limbs, and some children of Hong Kong compatriots being abducted when they went back to Guangzhou, Shenzhen, Shantou, and Huizhou to see their relatives, Kong Qingyang said that a wide-ranging investigation by the local public security organs shows that such phenomenon have never appeared in these cities over the past few years. The relevant departments have not received such complaints, and no such activities have been discovered by the local customs and border defense stations.

Sources here disclosed that recently, relevant departments in Guangdong Province have carried out an investigation of the people begging in Guangzhou. They found that most of these people come here from other provinces because of difficulties caused by natural and man-made calamities, but more than half of them regard begging in Guangdong Province, which is richer than their provinces, as another channel to wealth. In order to make proper arrangements for the placement of the beggars, the Guangdong provincial government recently decided to allocate a certain amount of special funds each year for this settlement. The Civil Administration Department will mainly take care of this matter, with the assistance of the public security organ.

GUANGXI TO STRENGTHEN JOURNALISM, PROPAGANDA WORK

HK100541 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 9 Nov 85

[Excerpts] The regional CPC Committee recently approved and circulated the views of its Propaganda Department on strengthening journalism and correspondence work, and demanded that party committees at all levels seriously grasp his work in accordance with the spirit of the views of the Propaganda Department.

The department points out in its views: Journalism work is an important component part of the party's cause. Party committees at all levels must put journalism and correspondence work on their regular agenda and assign a responsible comrade to take charge of it. It is essential to uphold the principles of party spirit and veracity in journalism. The party's journalism is the mouthpiece of the party and government, and it must faithfully convey the voice of the party and the people's government. All reporters, editors, and correspondents must have a high sense of responsibility to the party and people. At no time may they write and edit news according to subjective imagination or gossip, make groundless accusations, or embellish their stories. They must establish a sound work style of going deep down and working hard to collect news, getting fully accurate first-hand material, and writing it up with care, thus improving the quality of news reporting.

All comrades engaged in journalism must strengthen their organizational concept and strictly adhere to the party's journalism discipline. In the future, all instances of fallacious news reporting and lack of organization and discipline will be dealt with according to the specific circumstances. Those involved will be criticized and educated, or else ordered to make an examination. Those involved in serious cases must be publicly exposed in the press.

It is necessary to set up a correspondence and reporting network and put it on a sound basis. Leading cadres at all levels should personally organize or write scripts for the journalism units. At the same time, the leaders must care for and support the work of the reporters and provide the necessary conditions for them.

HU YAOBANG WRITES INSCRIPTION DURING HENAN VISIT

HK081109 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Text] On 29 October, (YUEXI BAO) carried inscriptions written by Comrade Hu Yaobang for comrades in Luoyang Prefecture. He wrote the inscriptions when he visited (Yuexi) District on 25 October. The inscriptions state: Give play to local advantages in order to invigorate (Yuexi).

BEIJING SECRETARY MEETS WITH PLA MODEL HEROES

SK120737 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 22 Oct 85 p 1

[Text] Three model heroes of the first subgroup of the PLA heroes and models report group gave reports to office workers of the municipal CPC Committee and the municipal government at the building of the municipal CPC Committee on 21 October. The model heroes were warmly welcomed by some 2,000 cadres at three separate meeting halls. Young women presented fresh flowers to the model heroes. The three comrades, Tan Xianfan, Liu Jian, and Zhu Yongquan, respectively introduced to the audience the combat life of the scouts in the border defense units and martyr Zhu Hong's combat work style and sacrificial spirit of "holding fast to the heroic company." The office workers received profound education from their reports.

Before the report meetings, leading comrades such as Li Ximing, secretary of the municipal CPC Committee, and Feng Mingwei, vice mayor, warmly held talks with Jiang Yufa, head of the report group, and the three model heroes. Li Ximing said: I welcome you to look around here and to make suggestions in our work after delivering your reports. The three model heroes said: We have visited Shoudu Iron and Steel Company, Yanhua District, and Caihe new village during the past few days. We have a good impression of Beijing with regard to the economic construction and the spiritual civilization. We were inspired with enthusiasm and further realized the significance of safeguarding the motherland and the value of bloodshed and sacrifice when seeing the successful construction work in the rear.

Vice Mayor Feng Mingwei said: Our peaceful construction was ensured with your bloodshed and sacrificial spirit. There are still many deficiencies in our work. We believe that we will certainly achieve better results thanks to the reports of the model heroes. Finally, Li Ximing and Feng Mingwei asked them to convey the Beijing people's lofty respects to all the commanders and fighters at border defense units.

CHEN XITONG URGES BEIJING SUBURBAN DEVELOPMENT

SK120250 Beijing City Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 26 Oct 85

[Excerpts] During yesterday's inspection tour of the construction, afforestation, and beautification of suburban areas, Mayor Chen Xitong pointed out: It would be out of the question to accomplish the overall construction plan of the capital if we pay attention only to the city. We should pay dual attention to urban and suburban areas, and make the former lead the latter and the latter promote the former. With developed suburban areas, merchants will come together in crowds, and the economy will further expand. This is also an important issue in the realization of rational arrangements for the overall plan, and the improvement of the standard of the people's material and cultural lives.

He said: Suburban areas should develop county seats first, and should plant more trees. This year has witnessed new progress in afforestation, beautification, and construction of suburban areas. Tree-covered areas have increased by 310,000 mu, thus making our tree-covered rate exceed the standard as stipulated by the Ministry of Forestry. Initial results have also been achieved in the 11 key afforestation projects.

During the inspection tour, leading comrades of the municipal government fully affirmed the achievements scored since the beginning of this year. They stressed that plans should be formulated and management strengthened both in urban construction and in afforestation and beautification of suburban areas, which should be carried out persistently, and that formalism and waste of money and materials should be avoided by all means.

NEI MONGGOL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS MEETING OPENS 12 NOV

SK130147 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Nov 85

[Text] The 14th Standing Committee meeting of the 6th autonomous regional People's Congress opened in Hohhot City on 12 November. The major items on the meeting's agenda are to study the documents adopted at the National Conference of Party Delegates, to hear and examine the report submitted by the regional people's government on readjusting the 1985 budget, to approve the regional resolution on readjusting the 1985 budget, and to hear and examine the report submitted by the regional people's government on the conduct of reforms among scientific and technical systems, and the report also given by the regional people's government on the situation prevailing in pastoral construction and reforms and in the production of animal husbandry.

Batubagen, chairman of the regional People's Congress Standing Committee, presided over the meeting. Attending the meeting were vice chairmen of the regional People's Congress Standing Committee, including Li Wen, Hao Xiushan, Zhou Beifeng, Seyinbaya'er, Chao Loumeng, Bute Geqi, and Hu Zhongda.

At the first plenary session of the meeting on the morning of 12 November, Chairman Batubagen delivered a speech in which he stated: The Standing Committee meeting is aimed at earnestly studying the documents adopted at the National Conference of Party Delegates; deeply understanding the essence of the national conference's spirit; being clear about the guiding ideology of the national conference, the general principles adopted at the national conference and the principal guidelines and policies expounded at the national conference; and at correctly discerning the situation in order to uphold the drive to conduct reforms among economic systems and to do a good job in building the two socialist civilizations.

Attending the meeting as observers were Ma Zhenduo, vice chairman of the regional People's Government; Yang Dalai, president of the regional Higher People's Court; Wang Linzhong, chief procurator of the regional People's Procuratorate; Zhou Junqui, secretary general of the regional people's government; Xu Lingren, chairman of the regional Scientific and Technological Commission; and responsible persons from the regional Financial Department and the regional Agricultural Commission.

Also attending the meeting as observers were responsible persons from the standing committees of the regional-level cities, the work offices of the people's congresses of various leagues, and from the people's congresses of a number of banners, counties, and county-level cities; and the chairmen and vice chairmen of the committees under the regional People's Congress Standing Committee.

HEILONGJIANG CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE ADJOURNS

SK110424 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 10 Nov 85

[Text] After a 6-day session, the 18th Standing Committee meeting of the 5th Heilongjiang Provincial People's Congress concluded on the afternoon of 10 November. Lu Guang, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, presided over the closing session of the meeting. Attending the meeting were vice chairmen of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, including Chen Yuanzhi, Liu Huixian, Wang Jinling, Wang Pili, Wang Zhaozhi, Wang Jun, Zhao Zhenhua, and Zhang Ruoxian. Attending the meeting as observers were He Shoulun, vice governor of the province; Zhang Li, president of the provincial Higher People's Court; and Jia Chengwen, chief procurator of the provincial People's Procuratorate.

The meeting approved the provincial regulations concerning charges, fines, confiscation, and the management of raising funds and handed over the approved regulations to the provincial people's government in order to put them into effect. The meeting also adopted the resolution on implementing the PRC's law on accounting, the report on handling the motions raised at the third session of the sixth provincial People's Congress, and the namelist of personnel changes. At the meeting, He Shoulun, vice governor of the province, delivered a speech on enforcing the provincial regulations concerning charges, fines, confiscation, and the management of raising funds.

HEILONGJIANG LEADERS VISIT AREA COLLEGE STUDENTS

SK110205 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 9 Nov 85

[Text] During the past few days, leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee, the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, and the provincial people's government have made successive visits to higher educational institutions in Harbin City to hold direct talks with college professors and students, in order to learn first hand about the situation and to relay the party's principles and policies. They have been warmly received by the professors and students.

On 25 September, the provincial CPC Committee approved the proposal on having Standing Committee members of the provincial CPC Committee and vice governors of the province establish ties with the higher educational institutions. Following the approval, these leading comrades immediately went into action. Li Lian, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, has gone to the Harbin Engineering University on four occasions to hold forums with the professors and students in order to learn about the ideology and study conditions of students and to relay the spirit of the National Conference of Party Delegates. Governor Hou Jie has a temporary office in Heilongjiang University. Also joining in the visitation activities were Li Genshen, Chen Yunlin, Liu Chengguo, Zhou Wenhua, Wang Yaochen, Li He, Huang Feng, Wang Lianzheng, An Zhendong, He Shoulun, Liu Zhongli, Jing Bowen, Chen Yuanzhi, and Wang Weizhi. They have gone, in succession, to 20 institutions, including Harbin University, Haxi University, Harbin Civil Engineering College, Dongbei Forestry University, Harbin Scientific and Technological College, and Harbin Financial Junior College in order to learn about the building of the contingent of political workers; the situation prevailing in studying the spirit of the National Conference of Party Delegates; the study, work, and livelihood conditions of professors and teachers; and ideological trends and living conditions of students. Meanwhile, they have given an explanation concerning the international situation, the transformation of the national economic system and the educational system, and issues concerning wages and commodity prices; these issues and explanations have drawn much attention from teachers and students.

The practice of having these leading comrades go deep into the higher educational institutions and have contact with professors and students has evoked great repercussions among the broad masses of teachers and students.

JILIN RIBAO LAUDS DEMOCRATIC SELECTION OF CADRES

SK110508 Changchun JILIN RIBAO in Chinese 16 Oct 85 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Fully Exercise the Right To Select Public Servants"]

[Text] At present, a reform experiment -- a provincewide activity to recommend virtuous and able persons -- is being carried out. It has opened up a new channel for a great number of diligent, able cadres to make a contribution, and for building a mighty contingent of reserve cadres. Herein lies the hope for making reform successful and rejuvenating Jilin.

The selection of cadres has always been an issue of deep concern to the people. It totally embodies the desire of the masses to recommend leading cadres with whom they are satisfied from all over the province in a democratic way. Leadership means service, and leading persons are the servants of the people. Only when the public servants that we select, promote, and use are accepted, supported, and trusted by the majority of the masses can they unite with the masses and lead them in making progress. This is the basic starting point of the provincewide democratic recommendation of cadres. For a long time, many comrades were still used to the old method of relying on a small number of leading persons, the organizations, and personnel departments to select and appoint cadres. Now the situation is different. Ours is a ruling party that not only urgently needs to strengthen supervision by the masses over cadres but should also guarantee the people's full right to select and appoint public servants. In this recommendation activity, no restrictions or regulations, nor any namelists privately decided on by higher levels, will be issued. Everyone can recommend, on the basis of his own will, the cadres with whom he is satisfied. This is a concrete application of the party's principle of following the mass line in the work of selecting cadres, and also an important step in democratizing the cadre system.

It is among the people that a great number of pioneers who embark on the four modernizations and reform can be found. There are thousands of Bo Le's who will select fine horses, and thousands of minds with insight that will recognize able persons. As long as we firmly trust and rely on the masses, those persons will certainly be discovered and selected. At present, many localities and units have broken with the "closed" ways of selecting cadres and have explored new methods of selection. For instance, during the work of organizational restructuring, leading body readjustment, and the building of the third echelon, they told the masses of the demand on and prerequisites for selecting cadres, and conducted public opinion polls to allow the masses to discuss and appraise their political integrity and ability. Cadres were selected not only from party and government departments, but also, with a broader field of vision, from industrial and mining enterprises, higher educational institutes, and scientific research departments. Such explorations have resulted in the accumulation of some beneficial experiences for us in selecting cadres from among the masses. With these experiences, we will be able to launch this activity more successfully, and a steady stream of fine cadres not known by organizational departments will emerge.

The activity of provincewide democratic recommendation of cadres is an important reform experiment of the personnel and organizational systems. The people's full exercise of their right to recommend public servants is conducive to breaking with the long-standing "mysterious" concept and the handicraft industry style method in selecting cadres, and will help the people widen their narrow field of vision and open up additional avenues for using competent people.

It is conducive to eliminating the ownership of competent personnel by departments so that human resources and talents can be turned to the best account. It is conducive to the establishment of a social climate of respecting knowledge and competent personnel. It is also conducive to strengthening the people's inspection and supervision over cadres' work, can effectively avoid the practice of praising or censuring a cadre on the basis of a decision by a small number of persons, and prevents improper choices of personnel and malpractices. The mass activity to recommend virtuous and able persons enables the people from all quarters to directly recommend competent personnel to organizational departments, thus reducing the intermediate links. This also serves as an important stimulus to the work efficiency and self-improvement of organizational departments.

Let us do away with common prejudices, refrain from listening to gossip, fully perform the democratic right of selecting public servants and recommend new competent persons who will work indomitably to make the country prosperous and strong and the people rich and happy. We may anticipate that a period of competent people coming forth in large numbers and of economic leap will come to our vast area of Jilin at an accelerated pace.

GUC FENG VISITS RETIRED LIAONING WORKERS

SK110233 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Text] On 8 November, Guo Feng, member of the Central Advisory Commission, paid a visit to the offices in Shenyang City responsible for the activities of the retired staff members and workers, to extend cordial regards to them and to enthusiastically encourage them to carry forward the fine tradition of the working class in order to maintain their revolutionary vigor forever and to make due contributions to achieving a fundamental turn for the better in social morale.

On the morning of the same day, Comrade Guo Feng heard the briefing given by the Shenyang City Trade Union Federation on the status of the living conditions of the 330,000 retired staff members and workers in the city. He also visited the offices on Xinhua and (Gongren) Streets in Tiexi District to observe the activities joined in by retired staff members and workers.

Upon hearing that the 111 streets in Shenyang City have established committees in charge of veteran workers' retirement, he happily said that these committees should do a good job in building spiritual civilization in line with the spirit of the National Conference of Party Delegates. We should have our veteran workers retire from their posts, but should not have them retreat from the task of carrying forward the glorious tradition of the working class. We should encourage them to know more about the major events in the country, to know the current situation well, and to refrain from breaking their ties with our youth. While encouraging the veteran workers to conduct ideological and political work among the young, we should call on them to conduct supervision over social malpractices and to play a leading role in building spiritual civilization.

QINGHAI EVALUATES PARTY RECTIFICATION DRIVE

HK120301 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Excerpts] According to QINGHAI RIBAO, the provincial CPC Committee's group for guiding party rectification recently held a meeting to study and discuss the questions of doing a good job in party rectification, consolidating and developing the achievements in the work, and launching rectification in townships and towns. The meeting held: Generally speaking, Qinghai's progress in party rectification has been smooth and the development has been healthy. However, there are also problems of failure to set strict demands, to sufficiently link the work with reality, to effectively improve party style, and to act with speed in investigating and dealing with major cases.

The meeting therefore pointed out that units that have already completed or are about to complete rectification, including the party committees and groups of provincial-level units involved in first-stage rectification, must hold meetings or apply other methods to seriously study the relevant central documents, compare and examine party rectification work in their areas and units, and carry out a review. A deadline must be set for this.

The meeting demanded that the units involved in party rectification regard rectifying work style as extremely important. It is necessary to come out with less empty talk, do more practical work, and step up ideological and political work in close connection with reality. It is also necessary to resolutely expose and ideal with malpractices. People who seriously violate law and discipline must be subject to party discipline and state law. First-stage party rectification units must make up for the missed lesson in this respect, and do a thoroughly good job in consolidating and developing the fruits of rectification.

The participants held: Since launching rectification, Qinghai has exposed, investigated, and dealt with a number of major cases and solved some important problems. The current problem is that a very small number of areas and units either take a light view of major and important cases or else do not dare to deal with these tough issues. In view of this, the meeting demanded that all levels clearly define responsibilities and set a deadline for dealing with important cases that have not yet been handled. The party committees must take a firm and clear-cut stand and resolute attitude. They must provide backing for the case workers, dare to tackle tough problems, and smash networks of relationships. They must investigate and punish those involved in the cases and also hold accountable those who have been covering up for others. The situation in investigating and handling important cases must be reported to the upper-level departments concerned every 2 weeks.

In order to make arrangements for party rectification in townships and towns and prepare for rectification in grass-roots party branches in the rural and pastoral areas, in accordance with the relevant circular of the office of the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification, the meeting proposed that counties where rectification has been completed and the results accepted by the upper-level party committees can draw up plans for rectification in the townships and towns. These can be implemented after the upper-level party committees have approved them.

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